BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
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DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 24 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1925. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NARCTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925.			
31st Jan.	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,062
4th April	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th ,,	DONGOLA@		8 083
18th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
2nd May	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
16th ,,	RANPUR ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
6th June	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
13th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
27th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 32	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
28th Jan.	GAZ NA ..	5,284
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,946
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer ..	..
14th May ..	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,, ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th June..	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,, ..	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
20th Jan.	KIDDER-PORE*†	5,334	
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	*MALOJA.
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
31st Mar	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
* † Cargo vessel, calls Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
28th Jan. ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports
30th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
31st ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
2nd Feb. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX; 122.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commandar.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	7559	11th Jan.	30th Jan
Toku hima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	12th Jan.	30th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan.	1st Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S-Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	150	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Trentsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	 30,17,785
Reserve Fund	 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	..... Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund	..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Patar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara		Colombo
Baghdad		Hillah
Bahrein		Karachi
Basrah		Madras
Bombay		Mosul
Calcutta		

Authorised Capital	..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... £1,000,000
Reserved Fund	..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..... £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

E. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
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According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

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Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reservod Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :— P. C. RAY, M.A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

C. M. SHAH & Co., *Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.* Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER, *Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar.* Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	... Rs. 59,25,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE BHARAT DHARMA SYNDICATE. LIMITED.
BENARES CITY.

Banking Department.
NOTICE Re: SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we are accepting short term deposits at special rates of interest which can be ascertained from

PT. RAM CHANDRA NAIK KALIA
Rai Saheb,
Treasurer-in-Charge.
22402

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1226.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only :—

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
Thambu Chetty St. Madras. 7.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMAN for Electrical Department, having sound knowledge in correspondence. Apply with testimonials. P. B. No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22374

WANTED, MANAGERS and CASHIERS for our various branches in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE HINDUSTAN NATIONAL BANK, LTD., LAHORE.
A M699

WANTED—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Upcountry Mills, well-versed and experienced in accounts, correspondence, cloth calculations and sales. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22569

WANTED—The Boy Scouts Association, (Incorporated by Royal Charter), United Provinces Branch, intend to appoint a paid Organizer in the near future; pay according to qualifications. Those who are prepared to give wholetime service to this work, and who are in every respect fitted for this duty, are requested to submit their names, stating experience, together with copies of testimonials to SATYANAND ROY, Esq., Honorary Provincial Secretary, Head quarters, Nawab Mansions, Clyde Road, Lucknow, U. P.
A M713

THE HINDOO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., AMRITSAR.—Invites applications from men desirous of working as AGENTS to fill up atleast 40 vacancies all over India. The agents are required to collect information and advertisement, etc., for THE MALAVIYA'S INDIAN COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, 1926. Salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 p.m., Allowance Extra. Really capable and experienced men need apply only. For particulars apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGING DIRECTOR before 31st January, 1925.
A R627

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—2nd floor of a large and commodious chocolate coloured building, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C M693

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LADDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 8, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 160, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21222. W.S.

TYPEWRITERS.—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 onwards. Renters to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE
SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 22572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ELECTRIFIED TRAIN SERVICE.

TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF ENTRANCE TO MAIN ENTRANCE HALL AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

ENTRANCE to the main booking hall at Victoria Terminus from the Hornby Road, will be CLOSED to the public on February, the 3rd, until 14 hours. Passengers will only be able to gain access to the booking hall via the arrival road at the opposite side of the station. This temporary restriction is necessitated by the arrangements for the inauguration of the Electrified Suburban Train Service on that date.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27-1-1925. 22579

THE HYDERABAD (Deccan) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on the Mill Premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1925, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 14th January, 1925, to 25th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Hyderabad (Deccan),
2nd January, 1925. 22435

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR from Mauritius per s. s. "Armanistan" are informed that the steamer arrived on 24th instant and is discharging her cargo at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take delivery of cargo immediately; Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Company's Surveyors, will attend every morning to examine damages.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within 7 days of discharge in the Dock nor on goods removed from the landing Shed.

Application for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

No claims will be entertained if not submitted within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

A. NEMAZEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd.
15, Ravelin Street, Fort,
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 707

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(ELECTRIFICATION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH SERVICE.)

WITH effect from 4th February, 1925, an electric train service will run between Kurla and Victoria Terminus via the Harbour Branch.

Wadgaon station will be CLOSED for traffic from 1st February, 1925, and Season ticket holders for and from Wadgaon will be allowed to entrain or detrain at Sandhurst Road or Dockyard Road stations without any extra charge until the expiry of the date of availability of tickets held.

For full particulars apply to the stationmasters or the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1925. 22563

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the holders of the Deferred Shares of THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1925, at 3 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution;—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Agreement dated the fifth day of January, 1925, entered into between the Company and Phirozeshah Merwanji Dalal, Esquire, on behalf of the holders of Deferred Shares of the Company be and is hereby confirmed."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February, 1925, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at the same place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this fifth day of January, 1925.
By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Registered Office:
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. 22134

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LTD.
REGISTERED OFFICE
"Bombay House"
24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF FIFTH AND FINAL CALL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of the Company held on 12th January, 1925, the Fifth and Final Call of Rs. 200 per each "Ordinary" Share and of Rs. 200 per each "Preference" Share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid on or before MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1925, to the Agents of the Company at its Registered Office, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such Call was not paid on such date, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum should be charged from 2nd March, 1925, upto the date of actual payment.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1925.
By Order
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.
22577

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the places of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th February to FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1925, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 28th January, 1925. 22576

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING OF A NEW SHED AT WADI BANDAR.

ON and from MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1925, a new shed, situated at the North end of Wadi Bandar yard, will be OPENED for the acceptance of the following traffic for despatch:—

(1) Matches, Explosives and Dangerous goods for the North-East Section.
(2) General goods of all description except Piece-goods, iron consignments in full wagon loads, and heavy machinery for
(a) Manmad locally.
(b) Via Manmad for all stations on the H. G. V. Railway.
(c) For stations Manmad to Kalburi inclusive.

The shed will be open from 8.30 hours to 15.0 hours daily except on Sundays.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27-1-1925. 22580

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the execution of Earthwork to be done on the site of the new Loco Shops at Dohad.

A copy of the conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers marked "Dohad Earthwork" and must reach the Chief Engineer's Office not later than 10-2-1925. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. G. ARNOULD,
Chief Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
22559

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the Property and credits of BHAGWANDAS NAGINDAS SHROFF, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort ..... Deceased

JAGMOHANDAS MOTILAL SHROFF and JAYANTILAL JAGMOHANDAS SHROFF, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of January, 1925.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22578

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT RANWAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Abdul Rahim Abdul Majid (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Equitable Mortgagee Mr. Waasantrao Vinayak Katvi and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 2nd day of April 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 1st day of February 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises with their appurtenances including the messuage standing thereon situate at Ranwad, Bandra, in the sub-district of Bandra in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 3¼ gunthas or 454 square yards be the same little more or less and bearing survey No. 284 and pot No. 17 and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Mancel Perreira, on or towards the West by the land of Elis Mancel Perreira on or towards the South by the land of Philip Perreira and on or towards the North by the land of Jao Braz Fernandes and which land is now in the occupation or possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Socicitors, at their office at No. 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ARDESIR DADY STREET.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay Assignee of the estate and effects of Maganbhoy Dharamchand (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of newly assessed tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Ardesir Dady Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 11224 Old Survey No. 597 and New Survey No. 5366 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C Ward No. 6718 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Government vacant land on or towards the West by Ardesir Dady Street on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th, FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders, old wood, locks, old sleepers transverse, bridge work iron scrap, motor lorry and car, boiler tubes, tyres whole, wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the Stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their re[illegible]

[illegible]SE & Co.,

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3545 of 1919 (Mahomed Ebrahim vs. Mahomed Umar) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 9th proximo and on the following days sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the undermentioned a large lot of very valuable gold, silver, diamond and pearl jewellery such as Necklaces of Diamonds, Rose, Emerald and Ruby, Ruby and Diamond cluster rings, Diamond and Ruby rings, Emerald Hook rings Diamond and Ruby ear-rings, buttons, studs, Diamond buttons and links large Pearl raifuls etc. Gold ornaments such as Bangles necklaces with locket Pocci, Damani, Tulsi patra, Lady's gold watch etc. Silver Todas etc., etc.,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

40 pieces closets complete

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat Motor Car 6 seater 4 cylinder 20 H P. in perfect running order.
1 Wolseley Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder 14-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Berliet Motor Car (French make) in good running order.
1 Studebaker Motor Car 6 cylinder 6 seater 15-20 H P. in perfect running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.
1 Motor Lorry No. 157.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
6 Canvas Motor car Hoods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction over Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Office at Dongall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the shummery furniture of the office consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated ware, household furniture, such as drawing room suite, dining room and bed room furniture, large carpet, one sweet tone semi-Grand piano, teapoys, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, Electric lights and fans, English enamelled bath tubs, iron single cots, large stove, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 180 CASES GERMAN BRANDY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of Jan., 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. P. M. Bamji and Co., of Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

180 cases each containing 24 Flasks of 10 oz Elephant Brand German Brandy 24 U/P.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and balance within 3 days against the delivery of the goods.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MATINEE ON THURSDAY, 29TH AT 4 P. M.
THE GREAT CLASSIC FILM

The PRODIGAL SON

From the world-famous novel
BY SIR HALL CAINE
A beautiful and faithful version of the book which is known in every part of the globe.

A TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT.

A strong, emotional and essentially human story played by people who not only act their parts but live them.
The most beautiful and impressive Picture ever produced.
STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
COLLETTE BRETTEL AS THORA
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR
THE FILM WAS ACTUALLY TAKEN IN THE DELIGHTFUL SCENERY OF ICELAND, FRANCE AND ITALY.

PATHE GAZETTE

SPECIAL NOTE.
Owing to the length of this Programme the management can only show it twice nightly.
NOTE THE TIMES CAREFULLY, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Prices :—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8, Ans. 4. INCLUDING TAX.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M, AND 11 P. M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE
Corner Grant, Road,
On WEDNESDAY, 28th January 1925 at 8 P. M.

Swayamvar

For the Convenience of Officials
SPECIAL MATNEE SHOW
at 3-30 P. M.
On SATURDAY 31st January 1925
AND
On SUNDAY 1st February 1925 at 3 P. M.

Nand Kumar

Booking at the Theatre
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p. m.
LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO.,
"BACK AGAIN"

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m
"WHISPERING CHORUS"
With RAYMOND HATTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE FORBIDDEN LOVE"
With WARNER KRAUS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s
"SHAH-LA-SHAH"
or
CHECK-TO-THE-KING.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

exhibits during this week
Kohinoor's Latest and the Best
Social production
FOR MOTHER'S SAKE
featuring
Prof: P, K, Raja & Miss Moti.
Daily four shows:—
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M,
Extra shows:—On Sat, Sunday at 3 P. M.

WEST=END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
One of the Swiftest-moving, most enjoyable, humorous pictures you ever saw! Love and Laughter!—a regular melange of mirth! You will be glad you came!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"YOUNG IDEAS"
Dimples! Winks! Mischief! Fun! Comedy! Love! Featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Comedy.
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Sensational, Amazing, Romantic Super-Thriller!
Starring the handsomest hero of the Screen
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in
"DARK STAIRWAYS"
Students of all Schools and Colleges will be admitted to-day and upto Friday at half rates in Box, Sofa and First Class in the 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Show only.
The International News and a Buddy Messenger Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28. 1925)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4048-23—Amin and D, Chandulal Gangaram and another v Chotalal Bhagwandas and another, Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co.
4047-23—Dubash and Co. Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Malvi M R & Co.
4558-23 Motichand and D, Bhagilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and others, Mulla and M.
604-24—Amarchand and M, N H Moos v Girdharlal Amartlal, Madhavji and Co.
1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Manchershaw Heeramanek v Ahmed Sulaman Donath, Payne and Co.
1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaokar v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.
1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdulhusein and anr v The Kohinoor Film Co. Amarchand and M.
788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ld v Khan Bahadur Kasam Rahimtulla and others, Dastur and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co., Tyabji D and Co.
2336-24—Mulla and M, Casamali Sirarali Versi Lalji and another v Jaferbhai Kanji, Vrajlal and Co.
2497-24—Merwanji K and Co, K S Dhondy and Co v Sadasiv Narsuji and Co, N D Bhatt.
2218-24—Motichand and D, vs. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd., vs. Habib Mahomed, Mulla and M.
3540-23—Kanga and Co., Carsondas Tejpal and Co, vs, Jamnadas Mangumal, Manohbai and Co.
2817-23—Rustomji and G, Maulvi Abumahomed Jaffer Valid Abdulla and others vs Ahmed Abdul Sattar and another Tyabji D and Co.
3430-23—Shah and C, Dhanji Vallabhji and another, Narandas Purshotam das, Mulla and M.
3410-23—Shah and C, Dhanji Vallabhji and another, vs. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mulla and M.
1790-23—Mehta L and Co., Lalubhai Lalchand vs. Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.
2020-23—Jayne and Co., Canji Dwarkadas vs., Ali Mahomed Ali Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.
SC. CT. 1729/22852-23—Amin and R, Gangabai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and others, Khandwalla and C.
3361-23—Jhaveri and Co., Chandulal Dalsukhram vs., Manilal Hakamsey, Payne and Co.
3383-23—Malvi M R and Co., Nanjee Purshotam Meghji Hirjee and others vs. N C. Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

2742-24—Divekar and B. Baboo Sitaram Parker v Shanker Gauru Wadke, Mantri and Co.
2414-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and ors v Maneklal Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.
2740-24—Dabholker and J, Maneklal Jugjiwan v Velbai, Mehta L and Co.
2764-24—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Lalji Raghuji, Dubash and Co.
3590-24—Payne & Co, Angus Gilchrist v Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dikshit M and Co.
3948-24—Kanga and Co, Krishna Gopal Bhugwandas and anr v Karsondas Meghji and anr, Vrajlal and Co.
3712-24—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Fulchand Jaidayal, Vachha and Co.
2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and anr v The Hindu Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.
1371-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, vs Sardar Shanker Rao B Gandekar, Edgelow G W and Co
2426-24—Kauga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas, vs Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.
3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Vishambhardayal v Ramsarup Bissam and another, N C Dalal and Co.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).
3723-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co. Operative Insurance.
2503-24 Payne and Co Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deorao Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co,
2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.
3769-24—Shroff and L, Kan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, W Dillan and another, Merwanji K and Co.
3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Ramjanah Jamalbhai Ebrahim, Yusuf Kasam Sumar and others
2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai, Krishnarao Sunderrao and others.
3250-24—Malvi M R and Co, Vasanbai Lalubhai Pragji and Co, Dabholker and J.
940-24—Bhai Shanker K and G, Hormusji Sorabji, Moulabux Azzarali and others, Rustomji and G.
333-24—Jamsetji R and D, Abdul Hussein Amirudin Goriawalla, Abdul Kader Musabhai and others.
2656-22—Umwalla P and P, Hashan Premji, Doongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.
2778-24—Kanga and Co, Premchand Virchand and others, Umersey Vrajlal and others.
2690-24—Mirza and M, Dagdoo Hari Satbhai and others, Ichabhai Lalji and others.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5238-22—Jamsetji R and D, Burjorji Sorabji Gadiwalla and others, Manibai Maneckji Katrak and others, In Person, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.
4627-21—Payne and Co, Harikardas Guruprasad, Nandrandras Hiranand and others, Dikshit M and Co.
5027-22—Pandit and Co, Ramchandra M Bhatt v Girdharlal Damoder an Co, Dastur and Co.
383-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and Co, Ramchandra Madhavrao Bhatt, Pandia and Co.
4492-22—Amin and D, Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., K H Kayani and Co. and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4977-22—Mafubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ld., Bhikhubhai Virchand,
5201-22—Merwanji K and Co Gordhandas Mowji v Madavji Mohanji and another, Payne and Co.
3570-22—Payne and Co, Hoosein Bros v The Bombay Hune Pipe Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
4443-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhunatker and another, Ganpat Pandlik Dhunatker and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.
4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhay Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. and another Bhaishanker K and G.
1594-22—Kanga and Co, Dawood Moti v Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo and others, Payne and Co.
5080-22—Mulla and M, Narandas Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchooddas and others, Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.
S. C. Ct. 2550-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos v The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Daphtary F and D.
5395-22—Purnanand and C, Clubwalla and Co, Fatmabai
999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Deosy v Virji Jetha, Raghuaya N and Co.
1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chhaganlal Jugjiwan and others, Tyabji D and Co.
1122-22—Vachna and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co v Ratji Pursnotam and Co., Mulla and M.
1750-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanali Shastri and Co v Haji Shaikh Husein Yazdi,
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Navalchand Majukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
5626-22—Thakoredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Esoofali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jamsetji R and D.
1045-22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhavji v Kalianji Haribhai and another, Payne and Co.
906-22 Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulamhusein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.
420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No 44
FOR FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1537-23—Parmanand C and J, Jivraj Deochand Lakhmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Smetham B and L

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3774-24—Jhavery and Co, Chaitandas Daga, Ranchoddas Pragji and Co, Rele and Co.
617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.
866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhasru Hormusji and Co, O A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.
1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors, Dharamsy D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4038-24—Khanderao L and M., Ranchoddas Tribhowandas Mody vs. Mehta and Co., and another, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2435-24—Khanderao L and M., Ranchoddas Tribhowandas Mody vs. Mehta and Co., Crawford B and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.
3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chmaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

1442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetna and Co., and another, Ramajal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shehkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.
4098-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, vs Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co
2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramsukh, Rakchand Gangaram and others Paralker and R
2147-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Khimji Lalji Amin and D.
1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.
2847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Katti, vs Manukhlal Aghadbhai, Ramanlal and B.
585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Saraswatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.
3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.
2789-24 Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbhai v Maneeklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.
3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.
3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Rauchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.
3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

553-24—Dabholker and J, Khutao Bhawanji and Co v Miya Mahomed Inner Shaikh Abdulla Khot and ors, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Navnitlal Chotalal and another, vs Heerabai, Shroff and L.

SHORT CAUSES.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co, Amartlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co
2989-24—G B Pandya, Hasanalli Kamrudin, Tyaballi Mulla Naynndin and others, Paralkar and R.

ON QUESTION OF ALLEGED RIGHT OF MARSHALLING.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Mohile P and P, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3831-24—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Karimbhai Lokhandwalla v Vithaldas Purshotamdas Attanwalla, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1409-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros v Nagarmal Basantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co
858-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v GG Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
2354-24—Motichand and D Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla Sukhtanker, and G.
1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Bantir and another v Bapuji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.

Progressive Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Central Khilafat Committee of India from 1920 to 30th September, 1924.

Serial No.	Heads of Income.	Progressive Total from 1920 to 30th Sept. 1924. Rs. as. p.
1	Khilafat Fund	10,92,606 8 6
2	Ali Brothers Purse Fund	29,611 7 0
3	Smyrna Fund	8,75,558 2 0
4	Angora Fund	33,97,249 2 0
5	Moplah Fund	40,346 10 0
6	Medina Monaura Fund	5,666 11 10
7	Mecca Fund	58 4 0
8	Morocco Fund	1,253 7 0
9	Hijrat Fund	1,306 5 0
10	Russian Muslim Fund	369 12 0
11	Shaheed Habibullah Fund	7,500 0 0
12	Tayarah Fund	40,449 6 6
13	Irtidad Fund	30 8 0
14	Masjid-i-Aksa Fund	3,364 7 0
15	Turkish Orphans Fund	30 0 0
16	Khilafat Workers' Fund	1,831 5 0
17	Khilafat Sufferers' Fund	707 9 0
18	National Education Fund	555 0 0
19	Jamia Millia Fund	20,573 9 0
20	Hilal Ahmar Fund	1,314 13 0
21	G. M. K. School Fund	2,186 13 11
22	Volunteer Fund	718 9 5
23	Khilafat Membership Fee	4,531 1 0
24	Khilafat Receipts	2,63,954 8 3
25	Khilafat Literature	15,570 15 5
26	Muslim Outlook	242 0 0
27	Flags and Badges	1,357 12 0
28	Khilafat Conference	12,900 0 0
29	Sale of Ornaments	9,662 4 5
30	Deposits	9,097 4 2
31	Dividend	2,275 12 1
32	Credit balance	21 0 0
33	Miscellaneous	498 13 8
34	Khilafat Press	53,337 6 10
35	Refund of Delegation	18,245 15 0
36	England Peace Delegation	4,984 12 0
37	Khilafat Bulletin	1,449 10 9
38	First Delegation	864 14 2
39	Sewri Mills	5,000 0 0
Mem	Total	59,19,374 12 4½

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Progressive Total from 1920 to 30th Sept. 1924. Rs. as. p.
	A. REMITTANCES :—	
1	Smyrna Fund	6,22,579 14 9
2	Angora Fund	18,20,451 13 3
3	Mahajirin Fund	53,854 3 0
4	Malabar Fund	65,249 13 9
5	Medina M. Fund	2,100 0 0
6	Riff Fund	7,680 0 0
7	Russian Muslim Fund	150 0 0
8	Released Turkish Prisoners of War	41,887 10 3
9	Masjid Aksa Fund	3,051 5 4
10	Hilal Ahmar Fund	1,314 13 0
	B. AID :—	
11	Khilafat Sufferers	44,188 1 9
	C. EDUCATION :—	
12	Jamia Millia	2,73,410 7 0
13	Ghazi Mustafa Kemal School	34,664 14 11½
14	National Education	49,124 7 3
	D. DEPUTATIONS :—	
15	England Delegations	1,81,133 3 7
16	Frontier Deputation	609 0 0
	E. CONFERENCES :—	
17	Khilafat Conferences	10,751 15 3
18	" Meetings	14,872 5 0
	F. COMMITTEES :—	
19	C. D. Enqry Comt.	5,637 5 6
20	Constitution Comt.	1,237 10 9
21	Retrenchment Comt.	378 1 0
	G. PROPAGANDA :—	
22	Karachi Trial	4,005 7 9
23	Propaganda	1,91,153 11 7
24	Advertisement	2,399 14 0
25	Travelling	99,602 3 3
26	Printing	34,542 3 3
	H. SUB-COMMITTEES:—	
27	Aid to Provincial & District Committees	1,28,136 6 0
28	Workers T. S. Fund	7,121 0 0
	I. PRESS :—	
29	Khilafat Press	1,32,190 10 10½
30	Khilafat Bulletin	2,516 5 8
31	Newspaper Help	3,700 0 0
32	Newspaper Shares	23,000 0 0
	J. VOLUNTEERS :—	
33	Volunteer Corps	2,418 4 5
34	Angora Legion	442 6 0
35	Flags & Badges	4,232 5 0
	K. LITERATURE :—	
36	Khilafat Literature	55,988 6 10
	L. OFFICE EXPENSES :—	
37	Preliminary Expenses	15,472 13 0
38	Khilafat W. Allowance	83,646 15 10
39	Rent	26,872 14 6
40	Post and Telegraph	41,202 12 6
41	Mess	26,192 5 6
42	Charges a-c	17,319 6 5
43	Motor Car	20,626 10 7
44	Furniture	5,165 4 9
45	Stationery	641 14 3
	M. MISCELLANEOUS :—	
46	Khilafat Repts. (Notes)	28,947 2 9
47	Loans	6,300 0 0
48	Presents to Turkey	5,000 0 0
49	Miscellaneous	6,154 0 3
50	Sewri Mills	5,000 0 0
51	Workers Har a-c	11 8 0
52	Coconada Train a-c	681 12 0
53	Palestine Delegation	2,335 9 6
54	Hilal Ahmar Delegation	619 4 0
55	Turkish Ambassador's Party	259 3 6
56	Dastgardan	27 6 9
57	Delhi Unity Conference	1,000 0 0
	Total	42,55,944 5 9

* DETAILS OF BALANCE :— 1

Cash in hand including dishonored Hundis worth 3,831		5,242	1	5
Advance for Petty Cash Expenses		1,000	0	0
In deposit with				
(1) Punjab National Bank		1,308	15	8
(2) Central Bank of India		5,648	8	11
(3) Netherlands Trading Society		93	9	10
Advances recoverable from individuals		34,698	13	1
Chotani Saw Mills Hardware and Timber obtained in lieu of		16,15,438	5	8½
Total		16,63,430	6	7½

* Balance .. 16,63,430 6 4½
Grand Total .. 59,19,374 12 4½

MOHOMED SAFDAR,
HON. FINANCIAL SECRETARY,
SYED ZAKIR ALI,
ACCOUNTANT,
CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE OF INDIA.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandaji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.
1876-24—Vachha and Co, Trucker Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Andrade and C.
2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Monim Pyraji Vazir and another, Dubash and Co.
2282-24—Motichand and D, Raghumel Budhsingh, Pirajee Maluji and Co, Payne and Co.
2149-24—Malvi M R and Co, Nandcamdas Atmaram v Ratansi Dossa and Co, Chitnis K and M.
2453-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgam Spg and Mfg Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.
2402-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Whittle Spg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3377-19—In Person, Madhavji Lalji v Dayaj Topan and others, Tyabji D and Co
3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.
327-24—Unwalla P and P, Hussanally Mahomedally and others, F Kamrudin Applicant, Lookmanji Ismailji and others, Jehangir G and H.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H
Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.
Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.
Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Maneckchand, Respondents, Amarchand and M.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.
319-24—M B Chothia and Co, Pohoomal Bros v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the 26th instant to consider the idea of raising some permanent memorial of public utility to the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla of Bombay. His Highness the Sar-Desai Maharaj of Sawantwadi presided.

After the President was duly elected to the chair messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting received from Bombay, Satara, Malvan, Ratnagiri, Sawantwadi, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Baroda, Indore and other places were read to the meeting. The President then addressed the meeting.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar next addressed the meeting. He said that the entire Deccan community ought to be proud of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla and emphasised the necessity of facilities for vocational training in India.

Mr. K. S. Desai of the Kanyashala, Malvan, then proposed the main resolution of the day as follows:—"Resolved that a public memorial be raised to the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla of Bombay and that the same do take the form of an institute or institutes at suitable centres to impart technical, industrial or agricultural education in any of its branches."

Mr. Desai dwelt upon the many qualities of the late Rao Bahadur and referred to his multifarious charities all over the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. M. P. Khopkar of the Indian Education Society then addressed the meeting. Both of them fully supported the main resolution and all that had fallen from the lips of the proposer and seconder of the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the vote and duly carried unanimously.

Another resolution was proposed by Mr K. V. Parulekar whereby an influential and representative memorial committee was appointed with H. H. the Sar Desai Maharaj as President to do all that was necessary to give effect to the first resolution of the meeting.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

London, Jan. 7.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 31st ultimo amounted to £126,735,980, as compared with £125,687,115 on the previous Wednesday.

The Trade absorbed the small amount of gold offering here this week. The price quoted on Monday 87s/4d. is the lowest fixed since September 12th 1919, when dealings in exportable gold were resumed for the first time since the War. The previous low record for this period was the price quoted on the 21st February 1923 87s/5d.

The low level of prices now reached has caused the sales of South African gold in the London market to be temporarily suspended. The South African producers, owing to the premium at which the South African currency pound stands over sterling, can, at the moment, secure a better price for their gold by converting it into sovereigns.

The following figures (expressed in dollars) show the imports and exports of gold to and from the United States of America during November last:—

Countries:—	Imports.
France	10,717,761
Netherlands	3,265,772
Sweden	Nil.
England	5,787
Canada	2,843,665
Mexico	337,411
Argentina	1,400,000
British India	Nil
Dutch East Indies	369,521
Hongkong	Nil.
Other countries	922,517
Total	19,862,384

	Exports.
France	14,950
Netherlands	Nil
Sweden	389,327
England	2,000,331
Canada	265,034
Mexico	414,595
Argentina	10,000
British India	883,362
Dutch East Indies	20,000
Hongkong	1,797,100
Other countries	273,880
Total	6,689,182

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for November 1924 amounted to 32,108 ounces as compared with 32,364 ounces for October 1924 and 34,937 ounces for November 1923.

SILVER.

The feature of the week has been a more or less continuous demand for early shipment for the Indian Bazaars, causing a slight premium on cash delivery for the first time since October 30th last. This enquiry coincided with a steadier tendency on the part of the China exchanges, which prevented the pressure of sales from that quarter. Both the Continent and the United States sold though but moderately. Hence, notwithstanding the marked improvement in exchanges with the United States, prices substantially improved until yesterday. To-day Indian prices came lower and China sold, and prices have again fallen.

The following was telegraphed from Peking on the 2nd instant by the "Times" correspondent:—

"Probably the past year has been more troublous for China than any other in her history. In many provinces there has been war on an unprecedented scale; brigandage and piracy have become established evils, and in nearly every province devastating floods have done immense damage and caused widespread famine in populous areas. There is political chaos everywhere and a financial confusion measurable by the oceans of floating debt and default abroad. Conditions generally have been profoundly adverse to commerce, and it might well have been expected to find that statistics would indicate extreme economic depression. But not so. The Customs figures show that the export and import duties collected in 1924 total $9,350,000 taels or 6,000,000 ahead of all previous records. This sum represents a foreign trade of the value of over $700,000,000, of which something like 40 per cent. is British. Clearly Great Britain and the Dominions have a very substantial interest in the welfare of this country. The anomaly of a rising Customs revenue in adverse times can be easily explained. China is so vast that although much of the country may be paralysed by disasters of various kinds, the population of the remainder is so increasingly absorbent of foreign goods that the volume of trade is maintained. Producing, selling, and buying are processes which persist even in the most difficult circumstances, and one can hardly imagine any conditions in which the foreign trade would fail to come up to expectations. It is probable that the figures of the next few months may decline, but the surprising fact remains that, with nearly the whole railway system virtually out of action during the past three months, the volume of business has not been affected."

No allotments were made yesterday of India Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers. Applications were received for 35 lakhs of deferred T T at 1s/6d. and for 57 lakhs and 5 lakhs of immediate T T at 1s/6d and 1s/5 31/32d respectively. Tenders are invited next week for 100 lakhs.

COLOURS.

Jan. 27.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 p.c. paste Lunger Rs. 70.
Alizerine 20 p.c. paste Cow Rs. 70.
Alizerine 20 p.c. paste I. P. Rs. 66.
Congo Red Rs. 1-8-0.
Nigrosen XIs Rs. 1-10-0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3.
Victoria Blue Rs. 2-8-0.
Sulphur Black As. 15.
Purpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Purpurine Delta Rs. 2-8-0.
Malachite Green Rs. 3-6-0.
Magenta XIs. Rs. 6.
Hemetine XIs Rs. 1-6-0.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast Red Rs. 5-8-0.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 27.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Sattara	No. 10-1/4	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
„	No. 42—2	1 8 6
„	No. 20	1 1 3
„	No 32	1 5 0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 640.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 695
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 685

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 218

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 138¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.79-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 89.02
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 33.40
London—Rome Liras 116
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Jan. 26.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.6.9 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 quiet.

London, Jan. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.81
Christiania	31.32
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.86
Prague	160.37

London, Jan. 26

Exchange on London in Paris 89.10
Exchange on London in Germany 20.177.000 m
Exchange on London in Italy 116.45

New York, Jan. 26.

Demand Bills 4.79.37

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 27.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand.	..
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	218
Japan	107 3/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Three Months 4 per cent.t
Six Months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 4½ per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5¼ per cent.
Six Months 5½ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY.—Very Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Sovereigns ready 14/2/0.
Sovereigns forward 14/2/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/7/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/2/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/1/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/1/0.

London, Jan. 26.

Bar gold ready d. 86-9.
Silver ready, d. 32-3.
Silver forward d. 31-15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India bought for immediate shipment. Fair amount of business has been done. Market has a steady undertone.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 27.

Ready:—22-8-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	22-3 0		22-2-0	22-2-6
Fagan	21-15-9		21-15 0	21-15-6

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—5—0
Fagan 0—9—0

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 27.

Ready:—75-0-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	73-13-0	74-4-0		73 15-0
Fagan	72-13 0	73-4-0		72-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—6—0
Fagan 2—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 66/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET:—Steady.

SHARES.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 74/8, Central 22/8, Eastern 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 425, Alliance 90, Apollo 17/8, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1155, Century 577/8, Central 527/8, Colaba Land 158/12, Crescent 242/8, Currim 430, David 500, Dawn 660, E. D. Sassoon 1/10, Fazulbhoy 990, Finlay 885, Gokak 105, India Bleaching 225, Indore-Malwa 392/4, Jamshed Mfg. 127/8, Khatau 175, Killachand Mills 6/8, Kahinoor 1255, Luxmi Cotton 4700, Madhavsidhi 61/4, Madhowji 375, M. Petit 2850, Morar Sassoon 135, Morarji 2800, New Great 142/8, New City 307/8, Pahani 367/8, Pearl 561/4, Phoenix 565, Premier 90, Sholapur 1050, Simplex 223/12, Standard 1550, Swan 1300, Swadeshi 647/8, Tata Mills 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 390, Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 320, B. Burma N.I. 71/4, Bt. Burma Pet 4/12, B. Tramway 97/8, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bandi Cement 8, Katni Ordn. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 11/14, Shivrajpur 53/8, Tata Iron Ordn. 11, Tata Iron Defd. 27/8, Tata Hydro. 830, Scindia Steam 6.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8+1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent. £933 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 78 3/16—5/8
Indain Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £58+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £49 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £68 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged

SHARES.

London, Jan. 26

Honkong Bank £ 141
Chartered Bank £21 1/8
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 27.

Andhra Mill	17	Morarji Gocouldas	2800
Elphinstone	33.12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Ang. Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4650
Alliance Cotton	90	Vishnoo Cotton	1735
India 6 Dv.& Blg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-10	Sassoon Silk	550
Indian Wol'n Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	16500
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill	1600
Kamla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	130	Hydemabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	95
Khatau Mill	170	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	inliq.
Lakshmi Mill	125	Union Flour	32-8
Meraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	660	New India	11-14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Pandit	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	9-8	Scindia Steam	6
Phoenicy	70	Eastern Chemical	1-14
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning	600
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	18	„ Uganda	15
Maghavji	180	„ Burma New	71-4
Madhavdas Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Vaneckji Petit.	2700	Tata Oil	9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 26th January, 1925.

Cotton	27025	Bales.
Wheat	20646	Cwts.
Linseed	11237	„
Rapeseed etc.	1426	„
Gingellyseed	4323	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	23847	„
Castorseed	373	„
Rice	1583	„
Myrabollams	4410	„
Cottonseed	48818	„
Mowrasee	Nil	„
Gram	4010	„
Juwar	500	„
Masur	1649	„
Barley	1256	„
Bajri	4216	„
Coal	8579	Tons

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January, 27.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point higher to 6 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 5 points up. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Messrs. Umrgar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 26th instant as follows:—

"Think that market acts oversold."

The American markets are now-a-days ruling on rather dull lines, price movements being affected to a very little extent and business passing has been of a hand-to-mouth nature. It is difficult to say how long state of affairs will last but we presume that the trade having adopted a pessimistic view of the position and with no fresh impetus at the moment, the markets for the time being lack the necessary strength. It is an undoubted fact that as far as this season is concerned there is an ample supply to fulfil all requirements of the trade and we expect the latter to be active once again. In the meanwhile, the weather in the South has continued to progress favourably from the point of view of farming operations and preparing the land, for general rains have put the soil in good condition for ploughing etc. The temperatures have also been low which is a factor of great assistance in the destruction of insects and consequently lessens the danger of weevils.

We adhere to the policy of effecting sales in all strong markets.

A slight change being reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 451 1/2 i.e. half a rupee lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Japanese Houses and a well-known Indore operator were moderate sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 450 1/2. Around this level Bazar operators and Commission Houses were buyers, and the market improved to Rs. 452 and closed at Rs. 451 1/2. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 452 and going upto Rs. 452 3/4 declined to Rs. 451 3/4 on selling by Exporters and closed steady at Rs. 452 1/2 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 435 and dropped to Rs. 432 1/2 on Commission Houses selling. At about this level prominent shroffs bought lifting the prices to Rs. 436 but the market again gave way to Rs. 435 on selling by Exporters and closed at the same rate.

F.G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 379 and advanced to Rs. 381 1/2 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 381.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

Bombay, January 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	452 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	381 1/2
Fine Oomra	March	436

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 27

Description,	Superfine	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	415	405	390
M. G. Oomra No. 3	474	464	454
M. G. Khandesh	469	459	444
M. G. Mathia	—	447	437

B. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	452
Fully Good Bengal	March	381
Fine Oomra	March	436

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 27.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	—	—
„ Fine M.G.	400/410	—
„ F.G.M.G.	380	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/410	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	380	.. ..
Punjab-Americans M.G.	..	.. —
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	455/460	475 ..
Nagpur	455/460	475 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	450	460 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	455	460 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	450	455 ..
Amraoti .. „ „	445	450/455 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	445	450 ..
Vulkapur „ „	435/440	445 ..
Khandesh „ „	430	440 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. March.
Broach Fine M.G.	..	.. 482
„ Fully Good „	..	.. ..
Muthia Fine „	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	420	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Joompta M.G.	..	.. ..
Western „ „	480/500	.. ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	480/500	.. ..
Jambodia „	560	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1925

New York Market 26th Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.29	Mar.		23.25	—04
23.61	May	23.59—02	23.57	—04
23.85	Jul.		23.79	—06
23.67	Oct.		23.68	+01

Quiet steady market. May highest 23.74 (10.09 a.m.) lowest 23.39 (11.30 a.m.), range .35 points.

Liverpool Market 26th Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.42	Jan.			12.42	—
12.51	Mar.	12.58+07	12.58+07	12.52	+01
12.62	May	12.70+08		12.65	+03
12.70	Jul.			12.74	+04
12.65	Oct.			12.70	+05
	Egyptian				
28.35	May			28.60	+25

Market steady. American cross rate on Saturday 4.79 3/8; on Monday 4.80

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 500 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 12.79 moderate enquiry.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.75

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
March	23.29
May	23.61
July	23.82

New York Noon Call.—

March	23.10
May	23.42
July	23.64

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	23.26
May	23.71

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	12.42 unchgd.
March	12.52 plus .01
May	12.65 „ .03
July	12.74 „ .04

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	12.48 plus .06
March	12.59 „ .08
May	12.70 „ .08
July	12.78 „ .08
October	12.72 „ .07
December	12.65 „ .09
Egyptians:—	
January	31.40 —.25
March	30.30 —.10
May	29.25 —.10
July	27.75 —.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Cotton Delivery	Mid Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
January	12.42 unchanged.	
February	12.42 unchanged.	
March	12.52 plus .01	
April	12.56 „ .02	
May	12.65 „ .03	
June	12.69 „ .04	
July	12.74 „ .04	
August	12.73 „ .03	
September	12.72 „ .05	
October	12.70 „ .05	
November	12.65 „ .06	
December	12.62 „ .06	
January	12.60 „ .07	

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

SCINDE.—	
Good	10.40
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.20
BENGAL.—	
Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.10
OMRA.—	
Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.10
Fine	11.60
BROACH.—	
Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 26.

January	30.90 plus .25
February	30.15 „ .25
March	29.65 „ .25
April	29.10 „ .25
May	28.60 „ .25
June	27.80 „ .15
July	27.15 „ .25
August	26.65 „ .10
September	26.00 „ .05
October	25.60 „ .05
November	23.05 „ .15
December	22.90 „ .15
Jan.	22.85 „ .15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 26.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 38000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15000.
Day's Exports to Continent 13000.
Futures at New York.—

March	23.25—.04
May	23.57—.04
July	23.79—.06
October	23.68+.01

Spot Cotton at New York 23.55 unchd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.20—.10
Futures at New Orleans.—

March	23.20—.07
May	23.50—.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23.1/4.
Demands Bills 47937.
Silver Commercial Bar.—
Foreign Mined 68 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 26.

Futures at New York:—

March	23.25 —.4
May	23.57 — 4
July	23.79 —.6
October	23.68 plus .1

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 26.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March nominal 20/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 10/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 16/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 16/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 16/6 1/4

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Ready Prices continue unchanged with scattered Purchase Enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4000 bags, showing not a satisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward Market opened a bit steadier than what it was last evening and in the course of the day experienced an ease of about a Pence in all Positions.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready opening Rs. 18 per cwt., closing Rs. 18 per cwt., F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March opening Sh. 20. per cwt., closing Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—

Shipment June-July opening Sh. 16/11 per cwt., closing Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. opening Sh. 16/6 per cwt., closing Sh. 16/7 per cwt., F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—

Shipment December opening Sh. 18/5 per cwt., closing Sh. 18/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—

Shipment December opening Sh. 18/9 per cwt., closing Sh. 18/8 per cwt., F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—

Ready opening Rs. 17/9 per cwt., closing Rs. 17/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March opening Rs. 18/7 per cwt., closing Rs. 18/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

London, Jan. 26.

Cargo, Victorian paid for March shipment to Continent 68/9 and for bags paid for March/April shipment to Continent 69.

Cargo, South Australian sailer Jan. paid for Continent. 68/6.

Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lts. for Jan./Feb. to the United Kingdom paid and buyers 69/3

(Continued on page 12.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 27.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	425	..	425
Bombay Cotton	505	..	505
Bombay Dyeing	1135-47-8	1147-8	45-1157-8
Century	560-67-8	571-4	66-578-12
Nagpur	521-4-26-4	526-4	25-528-12
Colaba	160-58-12	160	158-12
Crescent ex-divi	240-42-8	240	242-8
Indore ex-divi.	390-92-8	39.-8	393-12
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	436-4-37-8	438-12	40-442-8
Pearl ex-divi.	551-4-56-4	556-4	560
Phoenix	560	..	565
Bharucha	107-8	..	108-12
Simplex	220-21-4	222-8	227-8
Swan	1300	..	1300
Swadesh	650	650	647-8
Pabni	370	..	367-8
Fazal ex-divi.	952-8-70	972-8	75-990
Mathuradas	250	..	250
Tata Mill	167-8	..	167-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	120	..	120
Madhavji	373-12-76-4	377-8	72-8-376-4
Finlay ex-divi.	885	..	885
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	186-4	..	186 4
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	135
Alcock	202-8	..	202-8
Bombay Burma Old	320	..	320
Bombay Elec. Tram	95	..	97 8
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	63-2	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	8	..	8
Central E. Mining	32	..	32-4
Indian Cement	37-8	..	37-8
Tata Steel Rfrd.	11	11	11
Tata Steel Defd.	26-14	26-14	27-8

PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDING BILL

REPLY TO SIR BASIL'S CRITICISM.

FULL TEXT OF SIR P. THAKURDAS' SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Speech of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act on Thursday the 22nd January 1925 in the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,—It is in the fitness of things that the first official day at the session this time should begin with a debate on the much vexed question of currency and exchange. The Hon'ble the Finance Member began by saying that his Bill was a very short one and so simple that on the agenda he has had it put down that the Bill is to be taken into consideration and even passed to-day. If the mere length or shortness of a Bill, Sir, were to be the criterion of the importance or otherwise of it, I really wonder if the Hon'ble the Finance Member would agree that one small dot more or less in calculations and in figures would also matter equally little. But he himself has, in spite of pointing to the shortness of his Bill, given the Assembly a long and learned speech which for its length and also for the various topics touched upon by him can hardly be beaten by any Member in this House.

2. The Hon'ble the Finance Member, Sir, warned the Assembly that there are many who claim to know, and there are very few actually, who do know anything that is worth knowing about exchange and currency. I don't think there is anybody, Sir, within the four corners of this House, who has the cheek to compare himself with the great knowledge which Sir Basil Blackett commands not only regarding Indian Finance and Currency, but the authority that he commands in the international banking and financial world. If, therefore, I had to speak, Sir, on the question of anything further than the currency and exchange of India, I should certainly have been the first to keep quiet. If, further, Sir Basil Blackett, had asked me to explain why the German mark, which has multiplied by 9 naughts or 6 naughts—I don't know what he said should not be compared with Indian currency, I would like to put him the question whether Sir Basil Blackett thinks that he is presiding over a Department of currency, which can be compared to-day with the German mark. If Sir Basil's reply is "yes." I am afraid his reputation as an international banker is in great peril. The reply of Sir Basil even can be nothing other than a grat and big loud "no." When, therefore, he asked the House to judge why the German mark, which had depreciated several times, and perhaps thousands of times, should not be compared with Indian currency, I thought that the reply might have been given by himself. Though I do not claim either to be an expert, or to know much about exchange and currency, representing as I do a commercial community and a commercial electorate in this House, I feel it my duty to use a little of the common sense with which I may be blessed to look on the problem, if not from the point of view of an expert or a savant, at least from the point of view of plain ordinary commonsense. Sir Basil said that he was surprised at the staggering boldness of some who recommended a return to 1s. 4d. gold. As the House knows, I happen to be the unfortunate person, who, according to Sir Basil, has that staggering boldness. But, Sir, if a suggestion that the Government of India might consider the advisability of return to 1s. 4d. gold can be qualified as staggering boldness, may I ask what adjectives one can aptly use for the policy which the Government of India have followed since 1919-20 in handling India's currency and exchange question. I know that the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself was not in India nor was he at the helm of affairs in the currency department of the Government of India then. I also know that he does not like many references to that very dismal chapter of the currency policy of the Government of India. I don't propose, Sir, therefore, to dilate upon it, but if any efforts of a non-official to suggest to the Government of India what the Indian commercial community, and in some cases, I may even say, the Europeans, though may be not collectively, I certainly know individually, think is the right step now, I should have expected from a great expert like Sir Basil Blackett to treat them with a little more consideration than calling it staggering boldness.

3. Sir Basil, Sir, has covered a very wide field in the course of his very learned speech. For instance, he referred to the location of currency reserves and the securities in which currency reserves may be held. I do not propose to follow him fully there but I feel that I cannot allow those remarks of Sir Basil's to pass un-noticed even at this stage when we are discussing something else, without pointing out to Sir Basil that not only in this House, but before now in the late Imperial Legislative Council there have been very many interesting debates in which his predecessors have taken very prominent part and wherein the opinions of the non-official community both European and Indian also are unmistakeably on record. But, Sir, there is one point which I must dilate upon for a few minutes. Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that, if all the securities in the Paper Currency Reserve were to be held in India, what would have happened when the war broke out? May I ask Sir Basil if all the countries in the world that were affected by the war had a Secretary of State in London, who looked after their cash reserves and their securities and, if not, is in the world there are countries, who keep their reserves in their own countries and manage the same themselves without the help of a Secretary of State in London, whether their currency policies were much worse managed and looked after when the war broke out than those of the Government of India? But, Sir, this is perhaps strictly beside the point. I only thought that I might tell Sir Basil what would strike an ordinary person with a little common sense, that the argument which he used in this connection cannot be conclusive.

4. Sir, the Bill before the House is a very short one. I think in proportion to the size of the Bill the notice given to us of the Bill has been extraordinarily short. The bill was barely published late last week and I don't know, Sir, whether you were approached with the request to suspend the Standing Orders in order that the Bill may be taken into consideration to-day. But whether you have given that permission, or whether that permission was necessary or not, I wish to suggest to the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the time that he has given for carrying the Bill through is much too short and the importance of the Bill, although in his opinion it may be very very little, in the opinion of some of us in this House, the importance is very great, and of far-reaching results. When the Hon'ble the Finance Member recollects that the Government of India would not even give a special day for discussion of what at any rate a very important section of the Indian public clamoured for in and since last September, I think he will concede that more time is due to the Members of this House before they can take this Bill in to consideration. I, Sir, therefore, rise in the first instance to move that the consideration of the motion be adjourned. I feel those few words which the Hon. the Finance Member wants to be altered in the Act raise the whole question of a principle, and, as once the Bill is taken into consideration and even though the first motion on the amendment paper of my Hon. friend from Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, namely for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, may be accepted by this House, I think it may be ruled by you that the principle having been accepted, the House cannot throw out the Bill later if they want to.

5. The Bill, Sir, as it is put before this House, can be said to be nothing more or less than a last effort to patch up the garment of the Indian Currency Deparment. It is a big patch that the Hon. the Finance Member wants to be allowed to put in that garment, and I, therefore, submit that in placing the Bill before this House the Finance Member is only trying to treat the symptoms of the wrong policy of the Government of India since 1920 and overlooks the root cause of it. I make no apology, Sir, to this House for referring, if I may have hereafter, to my Bills which suggest that the exchange ratio on the statute book may be put back to 1s. 4d. gold. I would not have referred to it had not my Hon. friend in making his motion criticised it in the way in which he did. But when Government chooses to avoid any discussion of this rather important subject of the ratio in the statute book, it is well that we might have a free, full and very outspoken discussion on the whole question of currency and exchange on this very motion of the Hon. the Finance Member.

6. Sir, the insufficiency of adequate currency for India has before now been patiently and very prominently brought to the notice of the Government of India by both section of Indian trade and industry—mean the Indian commercial community as also the British commercial community. Sir Edward Shaw, Finance Member in 1904, said that Government was responsible for the maintenance of a proper supply of currency, which he fully admitted. I feel that all other resources of the Government of India for the supply of currency except the most natural one, namely, the automatic method of allowing gold to be tendered here to the Currency Office and issuing paper against it, having failed, the Hon. the Finance Member had no option but to come to the Assembly in order to ask that this particular section which it is now proposed to amend, should be so amended that the Finance Member can draw fifteen crores more than he can do at present. I wish to point out to this House in the course of my remarks that the unnatural, and what the Hon'ble the Finance Member himself admitted to be, the ineffective ratio that stands at present on the Statute Kook practically covers up Rs. 30 crores, and if only the Government of India will take action in the right direction, there should be no necessity to increase this figure from 85 crores to 100 crores. But, Sir, in that connection we are told that we must have patience. We are told that we must not rush to conclusions. After the Armistice the Governmetnt of India were first in the field in the appointment of a Committee in May 1919, now known as the Babington-Smith Committee, to go into the question of currency and exchange. I am not aware of any other country which took the field so early to get its currency and exchange set right. That Committee appointed in May 1919, took evidence in London. It did not come out to India at all. It had only one Indian Member on it and issued a majority report within about six months of its appointment. The Report, I understand, is dated sometime in December 1919. The majority report was accepted by Government. The Minority Report of the only Indian Member who knew more about the currency and exchange of India than perhaps several on the Committee was absolutely rejected. Forces of nature and the foresight which must come with the closest knowledge of the requirements of India asserted themselves with the result that it is admitted to-day that Sir Dadiba Dalal was the only one on the Committee, who could see straight and correctly ahead and that the other members of the Committee made, to say the least of it, errors of judgment. But, Sir, this rash and wrong step on the part of the Government of India so early as 1919 is now having its reaction. To-day when many of the other countries of the world have returned to somewhere near their pre-war exchange points we are told that we must wait. I was told so in September last. I was told that the Pound Sterling is still much below the pre-war parity. It may be a strange coincidence that just on this very day, when the Hon'ble the Finance Member asks to be allowed to put a patch on the garment which covers his currency department, the parity between the Pound Sterling and the Dollar has returned, for I see from a cutting from a local paper that from to-day the Post Offices in America will return to the pre-war parity and that the rate of conversion of postal money orders payable in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa from America will be 4.8 dollars per £. Still, Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Member tells us that the man who suggests to-day that 1s. 4d. gold should be reverted to shows staggering boldness.

7. The main point of the present Bill as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is that "the Government of India, in the interests of trade, desire to raise the permissible limit of investment so that additional currency can be provided, if necessary, in order to prevent excessive monetary stringency." In a certain correspondence which the Government of India had with an Association representing commercial interests, the Association pointed out to the Government of India that the Bank of England, whenever they raise their Bank Rates, have as their motive, either of the following, namely, (1) either to restrict credit, or (2) to attract gold from abroad which can be converted into sovereigns at the mint price of gold. The Hon'ble the Finance Member who sent a detailed reply to that letter to exception to this, but admitted that the second, namely the attraction of gold from abroad, was the result of the successful attainment of the purposes for which the Bank Rate was raised by the Bank of England. Here, in India with the two shillings rate on the Statute Book, we are in an artificial and unnatural position, in which the Government of India still persist that although so much gold is being imported, it is absolutely impossible to use that gold for purposes of tender at currency officers so that your paper currency may have what is looked upon everywhere as the most natural and the most desirable form of backing, namely the precious metals. The Rupee, Sir, still stands completely isolated. It is linked neither to gold nor to silver. India can claim neither a gold rupee nor a gold standard. In fact, the present state in India is completely undefinable. This is the condition in which we have been almost immediately after the Government of India accepted the Babington Smith Report, to say nothing of that disaster to which I just referred at the start; and I wish, when I make these remarks, Sir, to express what I consider to be the great appreciation of the commercial community in India, both European and Indian, of the very careful manner in which Sir Basil Blackett has managed the Currency Department since he took charge of it. Whilst I admit that he has not been responsible for the unparalleled disaster that befell India as a result of the Reserve Councils, he was in an unenviable position when he entered office and he has made the best of it under the circumstances under which he had to work.

8. There are two sections of the commercial community in India which have been pointing out the insufficiency of currency in India for sometime now. The body which I have the honour to present in this House was perhaps the first in the field; the other body namely the European commercial community hesitated to follow us. But I see that last September even their patience was at an end and they had to write a weighty and important letter to the Government of India urging them, perhaps in some other method, perhaps in milder words, urging them to the same goal which my Chamber have been pressing them to follow, namely, to ensure that there is more currency available. The difference between the Associated Chambers and my Chamber is this. My Chamber suggested that you must revert to the natural process which can allow the tender of gold to the currency office. The other body recommended in that connection what I think has very aptly been called masterly inactivity. By the courtsey of the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I put to him a few questions by private notice at the Simla session last September. I wish to refer to one of those and to his reply as it has some bearing on what he said in the course of his speech to-day. My question was:—

"Will Government be pleased to state when they expect.

(a) to take steps themselves to change the ratio in the Status, or

(b) to give necessary facility for, and support to, a non-official member suggesting a change from the two shilling ratio?"

The Hon'ble Member replied:—

"As regards (a) the Government, as has been stated more than once, regarding the two shilling ratio as inoperative but harmless. They desire that in due course an effective ratio should be substituted for the two shilling ratio, but it is necessary first of all to be sure that whatever new ratio is decided upon can be made fully effective as well as to determine what the new ratio ought to be."

(b) The Government of India do not think that it will be in the interests of India to fix a new gold ratio for the rupee forthwith at a time when countries like Holland, Switzerland and South Africa regard a return to the gold standard in their own case as a somewhat rash experiment until they are more certain of what will happen to sterling."

Regarding the Hon'ble Member's reply to part (a) of my question he said that he thought that the ratio was harmless. May I ask him that if that ratio drives him to ask for more powers for investment under the section that now requires to be amended, he still continues to think that the ratio is harmless? Regarding (b) Sir has now South Africa now definitely made a declaration, and regarding the pound sterling about which he said "until they are more certain of what will happen to sterling" is not that very nearly now known and does he still think that it would be a rash experiment and would he still recommend this House to go on devising these patches until the time when the Government of India is convinced themselves or possibly convince the India Office, that they cannot carry on any more with this unnatural ratio on the Statute Book? Meantime, Sir until the Government of India, absolutely of course with the concurrence of the India Office, undertake this inquiry and make up their minds that it is not going to be rash to change the ratio from the artifical unnatural ratio of two shillings, what happens, Sir? The gold that we have there continues to be valued at the rate of Rs. 10 per sovereign, and with this valuation, Sir, there are thirty crores of rupees very nearly hidden back in the calculation which is printed and is available to the public from week to week. I have, Sir, in my mands a copy of the abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department as on 7th Jan. 1925. Hon'ble the Finance Member read out the figures contained in it in order to show how strong was the position of the Indian Currency Department. I suppose he then forgot that he had tried to compare this for some purpose or other with the German mark, but that is neither here nor there. Now, Sir, against a note circulation of 181 crores, we have in silver and gold coins and bullion under coinage 102 crores, which is more than half. We have besides that securities. I will refer to the securities a minute later. But it has to be noted that the gold coin and bullion which is put down as worth 22 crores and 31 lakhs and odd has got hidden in its value 50 per cent. of it, because all that gold has been valued at Rs. 10 instead of rupees fifteen to the sovereign, which indeed is approximately the value of that gold to-day, either in England or here. There you have, Sir, 11 crores more which would be available for the Hon'ble the Finance Member if he wanted to use more paper currency and which he cannot do for the simplest of all reasons that he has got the ineffective—I wonder if he will still say harmless—ratio on the statute book. When you come to securities in England, the securities held are for Rs. 19 crores, 99 lakhs and 78,000. There again you have fifty per cent. of it because the securities are all valued at the fictitious rate of rupees ten to the pound sterling, a rate which is good enough only for the Government of India to receive gold. If they paid out gold at the rate of Rs. 10 one could understand. But it is the rate only to receive, which practically means that gold is cut out for the purposes of tender to the currency office. I submit, Sir, that the ineffective rate on the Statute Book which the Government of India still persists in maintaining under the guise of now allowing anybody to make a rash experiment is not as harmless as it may look now, that it has put the Hon'ble Member to the necessity of moving the Legislature to amend the section which is under the consideration of the House. The root cause, therefore, Sir, to my mind of this stringency is mainly that the Government of India persist in keeping on that ineffective ratio on the statute book of two shillings to the rupee and will not consider the advisability of returning to that other ratio of 1s. 4d. which is a ratio which India did very well with as far as circumstances went until that ratio was disturbed.

(9) The Hon. the Finance Member reminds us of the declaration made by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Chamber two days back that an authoritative Committee would be appointed in due course in order to go into this question. If I mistake not—I am speaking from memory because I have not a copy of the speech—if I mistake not, His Excellency the Viceroy said that the period for it may be up to a year. I do not know how many months this authoritative Committee may take in order to submit a report, nor am I aware of the period that the Government of India may take to come to a decision after the report is submitted. But, if until all this somewhat tiring process is gone through, it is intended that this ineffective ratio on the Statute Book is to continue, I really wonder whether the Hon. the Finance Member thinks that even this fifteen crores will go far enough. And if it does not go far enough, perhaps he would come back to this House asking for a further increase. I therefore, Sir, come to the conclusion, which I submit to this House for its serious consideration, that in submitting this Bill to the Assembly the Finance Department are only dealing with the symtoms and not with the root cause of the stringency in the money market, which is the main reason put forward by the Hon. Member in his statement of objects and reasons as leading to this amendment Bill.

10. There are, Sir, one or two other points which I would like to mention to this House. The securities included or allowed under Section 19 of the Paper Currency Act are of two natures—securities in England and securities in India and also what are called created securities or *ad hoc* securities. At present the Government of India have very nearly fifty crores rupees worth of securities which are created and *ad hoc* securities. They are nothing short of I.O.U.'s of the Government of India to the Currency Department promising to pay the Currency Department fifty crores. Those Members of this House who remember the Paper Currency Act as it exists at present will see that Section 19 has the leading "temporary provisions" the idea being that on an appointed day the Governor-General-in-Council may notify that, that section shall cease to operate and Section 18, which has been put down there, I understand, as being the ideal up to which the Government of India would work up, would come into operation. Now, Section 19 cannot cease to operate and section 19 cannot come into operation until these fifty crores worth of I.O.U.'s which were issued during the war period are paid back. If therefore, the Assembly do not wish the Government of India to issue any more of these created or *ad hoc* securities, I would very seriously suggest that the Bill should certainly have a further addition, if the Assembly choose to pass it after full consideration, to the effect that, no more securities than fifty crores shall be *ad hoc* securities under the Paper Currency Reserve. I know it to be a fact that these *ad hoc* securities do not add to the credit of the Currency Department of the Government of India either here or abroad and I have reason to know that the commercial community in India are not very fond of these *ad hoc* securities being put in and retained there as may suit the Government of India. I therefore, feel that the Assembly would do well to insist that no more *ad hoc* securities should be allowed in the Paper Currency Reserve without further sanction of the Assembly itself. It would take a long time before these fifty crores *ad hoc* securities are paid back, but it would take longer still if they were added to by another twenty or thirty crores rupees for one reason or another. If we are anxious to retain a currency Department which will command the best of credit, which India needs, then, I think, this safeguard should be insisted upon by the Assembly when this further concession is made to the Currency Department.

11. The Hon'ble the Finance Member mentioned a few reasons which appeal to him as to why exchange should be higher than 16d. I do not propose to weary this House at this time with any lengthy remarks on that subject. I feel that if the Hon'ble the Finance Member is so sure of his grounds and thinks that they will also appeal to this Assembly, then let him give an official day for my Bills. Let him put his own case before this House and allow me also to do the same and I am quite prepared to take the verdict of the House on that question. If he makes out a strong case, which no doubt, he will be able to do, because of his long and varied experience, then I shall certainly confess that the Assembly is not with me, but that it is with him. Until then I do not think any useful purpose will be served by mixing up the issues in this debate, which are, I think, so important that they should be kept clear by themselves.

12. Towards the end of his remarks the Hon'ble the Finance Member threw out a hint that the movers of one or two motion which happen to be on the paper of the Assembly regarding the appointment of a Committee and I, who have given notice of my two Bills, may rest satisfied with the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy, and should think it fit not to press them even when the ballot box is more kind to me than it has been till now. As the Hon'ble Member himself has raised this question, I think I might say that unless he tells me that he is prepared to give me a Government day for the discussion of my Bills, and that he is prepared to take the verdict of the Assembly on them, if the Government of India are really in earnest to put the currency policy of India on a sound basis, they might appoint a Committee within the next two or three months. The Committee might take up to six months to submit their report. The whole thing will then come up for discussion before this Assembly at the latest this month one year hence, at the very latest. That is the longest period for which the Government of India would be justified in asking us to wait. If, on the other hand, as is usual with Government when any assurance is asked for, we are only to get the ordinary assurance of "as early as possible" and "as soon as convenient," then I am quite prepared to take my chance with the ballot box, and then appeal to the Assembly to hear the Hon'ble the Finance Member and myself to give their verdict as it may suit them. In the meantime as far as the importance of the amendment bill, which is before the House, is concerned I feel, Sir, that the policy of the Government of India has come to an end. We have a somewhat difficult problem facing us. On the one hand, there is this acknowledged stringency of the money market which everybody who understands and knows the situation would like to see avoided. Here, the Government have put before the House one method perhaps the last method, which is now open to them, by which they can, under certain circumstances, avoid a great or excessive stringency of the money market. On the other hand, it must be said and I would repeat it that for this stringency the Government of India and their policy are mainly responsible to the House and to the country. Despite all the wise counsel and advice of caution which have been given to us, the Government of India might themselves now choose to follow in the wake of other countries in fixing out rate in the Statute, a question which they were rash enough to try handle immediately after the Armistice.

CURRENCY BILL.

WITHDRAWAL URGED.

Profs. K. T. Shah and G. N. Joshi have addressed the following letter dated the 25th instant to the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, Government of India:—

Sir,—We have considered very carefully your proposal for legislative sanction for power to add to the volume of the note circulation in India. Reading the same in conjunction with the pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy at the time of opening the Winter Session of the Legislative Assembly, as also with the notices of resolutions and bills concerning the reform of the currency system and in view of the grave importance of the subject we feel it incumbent upon us earnest students of currency matters, to lay our views before you. In doing so, we are actuated partly by the obvious importance of the Finance Member as naturally and necessarily the most important and influential single factor in achieving the reform of the currency system; and partly also by our conviction that the reform of the currency system is very much overdue. Individually, we were doubtful if India had any obligation really to wait until other countries whose economic systems were ravaged and dislocated by the War had placed their house in order: for considering the relevant evidence on the subject we could not persuade ourselves either that India could not make a reform of her currency system whilst other countries were struggling to rehabilitate themselves industrially and commercially: or that if she tried to reform, on her own hook, her reform would break down. But in view of the deservedly very high financial authority of Lord Reading and of yourself; and the frequent admonitions from such high quarters that we must wait and watch before reconsidering the position established in 1920; which was admittedly far from satisfactory—we had contented ourselves so far, simply with an analytical study of the Indian Currency system and tentative proposals for its specific reform. We conceive however that the time has now come when the attention of those in authority over the Indian Financial system must be drawn to some of the root problems of our currency system; and invite them to consider whether it would not be better to take in hand a compre-

(Continued on next page.)

SUPERIOR CIVIL SERVICE

PAY AND PENSIONS

NEW RULES.

The Government of India, Home Department, notifies as follows:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection 2 and 3 of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 9th day of December 1924, has made the following rules required to carry into effect the decisions reached on the recommendations of Lord Lee's Commission with regard to the Pay and Pension of the Superior Civil Services:—

These Rules may be called the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924.

They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from April 1, 1924.

The scales of basic pay and overseas pay shown in Schedule I for officers to whom that Schedule relates shall be substituted for the scales hitherto in force.

All existing orders relating to the pay of these services, in so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, are hereby confirmed.

OVERSEAS PAY.

Overseas pay will be drawn in sterling by—

(a) officers who at the date of their appointment to the Services specified in Schedule I had their domicile elsewhere than in Asia;

(b) officers other than those included in clause (a) who are entitled to overseas pay and who belong to one of the services specified in Schedule II, during such period as they may have either a wife or legitimate child in Europe.

Note 1.—Officers claiming to draw overseas pay in sterling under clause (b) must establish to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner for India the fact they have a wife or child in Europe.

Note 2.—For the purposes of this rule domicile shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix B to Schedule IV to these rules.

Note 3.—In years in which no rate of sterling overseas pay is shown overseas pay will be drawn in rupees.

Overseas pay will be drawn in rupees by all officers entitled to overseas pay other than those covered by Rule 4.

Technical pay is abolished with effect from April 1, 1924, in the Indian Service of Engineers, the State Railway Engineers (I.S.E.), the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments in State Railway Revenue establishments and the Superior Telegraph Engineering Branch of the Posts and Telegraph Department.

JUDICIAL PAY.

Judicial pay will not with effect from the date of these orders be drawn by any officers except—

(i) in the case of officers of the I.C.S., military and other uncovenanted members of the Punjab, Burma and C.P. Commissions and statutory civil servants—

(a) those officers who were borne on the list of the jidicial department at the date of the orders;

(b) those officers whom the local Government certify to have elected definitely and with the approval of the local Government for the judicial department prior to the dave of these orders; and

(ii) in the case of officers of provincial services and members of the Bar, those officers who have at any time before the date of these orders drawn judicial pay.

Officers who would be entitled under Rule 4, Clauses (a) or (b) to draw overseas pay in sterling while on the time-scales or in the selection grades shall also be entitled to draw overseas pay with effect from the 1st April, 1924, while holding the posts outside the time-scales or selection grades, which are included in Schedule III. The amount of such overseas pay shall be £13-6-8 a month to be paid in London through the High Commissioner for India and shall be in addition to the existing rupee pay of the posts.

PROVIDENT FUND.

Provident fund deductions will be made separately in rupees from the rupee yap drawn in India and in sterling from the sterling overseas pay drawn in London.

In the case of officers who are entitled to draw their overseas pay in sterling the arrears in respect of overseas pay admissible under these rules with effect from the 1st April, 1924, shall be calculated as follows. The amount of overseas pay already drawn in rupees in respect of this period shall be converted into sterling at the average rate of exchange for the period, and this sterling amount shall be deducted from the full amount of sterling overseas pay which would have been payable for that period. The balance shall be paid to the officer in sterling by the High Commissioner in London.

In addition to the pay prescribed by these rules passage pay shall be granted, at the rates and subject to the conditions set out in Schedule IV, to the members of the services and holders of appointments enumerated in Appendix A to that Schedule.

In the case of members of the services and holders of the appointments specified in Schedule V, whose pensions are regulated under the Civil Rules, and who retire on or after April 1, 1924, the maximum limits for retiring and superannuation pensions, excluding amounts earned for special additional pensions shall be as follows:—

	Rs.
After 25 years' qualifying service	6,000
After 26 years' qualifying service	6,200
After 27 years' qualifying service	6,400
After 27 years' qualifying service	6,400
After 29 years' qualifying service	6,800
After 30 years' qualifying service	7,000

The orders contained in Article 475-B of the Civil Service Regulations, regarding the grant of additional pensions to military officers who have held certain high Civil posts are modified as follows:—

The Higher Pension will be granted at the rate of £66-13-4 and the lower pension at the rate of £33-6-8 for each completed year of effective service in any qualifying post. The term "effective service" bears the meaning which is given to it in Article 475-A, C.S.R.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDING BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

hensive reform of the entire currency system; including the natural counterpart of that system in banking, instead of piecemeal attempts at reforms which seem hitherto to have been in fashion.

Permit us therefore first to take the bill you yourself have sponsored. That measure aims at extending the limit of the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve from the present maximum of 85 crores to 100 crores. We have considered the proposal very carefully, and are compelled to admit that we are unable to perceive its utility or necessity. *In the first place* this measure is distinct from, and in addition to the powers to issue emergency currency. Presumably therefore it is intended to make a *permanent addition* to the total volume of Currency in India at the discretion of the Government. We do not see why Government should need this power, as in your own statement and according to the latest returns of the currency department, there is still room for currency expansion in the ordinary way to the extent of 8 crores not to mention the special provision of emergency currency of another 12 crores. There is thus a possibility for further expansion of 20 crores. The emergency currency commends itself particularly to our thinking since it admits of an automatic reduction to the point of cancellation the moment the need for this emergency currency is over. If additional currency is really needed to relieve the temporary or seasonal stringency in the money market provision should rather be made for addition to emergency currency than to the ordinary currency. It appears to us that the most economical and advisable course is to increase the emergency currency to a maximum of 30 crores rather than to add as your bill seeks to do to the permanent volume of general currency. The strongest objection in our view to such permanent addition to the volume of currency is its effect upon prices. His Excellency observed as a matter of congratulation, that prices in India had remained relatively stable. We fear this stability would be seriously imperilled if currency manipulations with an inflationist tendency were permitted to pass unnoticed; for without pronouncing upon whether or not a rise in prices is a good thing for a country like India, there cannot we believe be any difference of opinion on this other consideration that the level of income never rises automatically, immediately and proportionately in response to the rise in prices; and that, therefore, with a cost of living rising and wages or income remaining stationery there would be the greatest inducement to discontent. *Another objection* to your bill is the nature of the security it proposes to acquire against the addition to the volume of currency it seeks to make. It is the Indian people whose consent to use such representative money at all enables the authors of such money (Government) to economise specie and we think it but right and proper that all such savings and economy be invested in Indian securities. The Government of India have enough of their own securities available for affording adequate investments to such reserves. In any case we fail to see that the additional securities being made sterling securities will either solve the problem or serve India's end of justice. *Still another objection*, and one which we trust has not escaped your attention. The bill is aimed at remedying monetary stringency in India by withdrawing funds from the Indian market. That stringency will only be intensified progressively. Your proposal to invest in sterling securities, and in fact all investment in non-Indian securities from the Indian Paper Currency Reserve—can only intensify the evil. Were there therefore no other reason, we would beg you for this reason alone to drop your bill. Finally, assuming that permanent addition to currency were necessary, may we suggest that backing the same by gold would have been far more advisable than the backing you proposed to offer. For one thing, such a backing would automatically make addition to the currency, instead of leaving it to the discretion of the Government to do so, —who may or may not add to the volume of currency. Again, gold in the reserve would make the position of the paper currency much stronger, and, what is far more important, will make a complete and effective gold standarr far more easy to establish in India. We therefore consider your bill to be not in the best interest of the country because: (1) it seeks to make a substantial permanent addition to the volume of Currency; (2) With non-Indian securities in reserve against the addition: (3) and all that at the discretion of the Government, without any automatic provision for expansion, supposing any expansion is necessary. Finally the overlooking of gold is a possible and more acceptable substitute for sterling securities must in itself be considered objectionable.

We must next claim your attention to the bills notified to the legislature for the reform of currency system. In all such attempts we would earnestly impress upon you and others concerned the great harm of a system which needs constant manipulations by an authority not systematically and instantaneously in touch with the factors and conditions that affect the main springs of the system. The problem of reform as we conceive it is not a problem of a revision of ratios but rather of the rejection of the whole system which enjoins upon us the need to consider and reconsider ratios. Briefly we hold that the gold exchange standard has been tried in India for 25 years and has been found wanting. It must therefore be abandoned entirely. It is not a question of either "an improvement of the gold Exchange standard in practice" or of a nearer approach to a gold standard in theory. This country wants, as they do in England and in the rest of the world complete effective and automatic gold standard. We accordingly consider all bills whose object is merely to refix the ratio of the rupee exchange futile, because they completely ignore the real problem. It is conceivable that such tampering with exchange may at one time be in the interests of the Indian nation or at least of its most vocal section; but it may also be that such a policy may result in a permanent and irreparable misery to the Indian nation. We do hold that legislative reform of the Indian currency system is absolutely necessary that reform must be from the root upwards to the most outline branches, and not merely by tinkering at the most prominent source visible on particular occasions. When therefore a reconsideration of the whole currency system is to be taken in hand as was promised by His Excellency the Viceroy, we think that it would be inopportune to press any specific measures temporary or of local utility provided, of course, that investigation promised is not needlessly delayed and provided that adequate assurance is afforded to the legislature that the reform will be radical and comprehensive and the action will be prompt in response.

We accordingly urge that all bils, resolutions or notices of motion from official or non-official sources should be withheld pending the deliberation of a Committee.

We regret that our friend and colleague Professor P. A. Wadia is for the present out of Bombay on University inspection duty, and are accordingly unable to obtain his concurrence in the form of his signature of this letter. But we have no doubt that he is in agreement with all that we have said here.—We remain, yours, etc.,

KHUSHAL T. SHAH,
AND G. N. JOSHI.

ANDHRA LETTER.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 23.

The Andhras have begun to work out the spinning franchise adopted by the Belgaum Congress, in right earnest. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Bezwada on the 17th instant to consider the ways and means of working out the new franchise. A resolution that 10,000 active spinning members should be enlisted in the whole province was adopted. It is interesting to note that Sjt. T. Prakasam, Editor, "Swarajya", Madras, promised to enlist a thousand spinning members in the Ongole Taluq of the Guntur District. It was also resolved that a sum of Rs. 5,000 be applied for to the A. I. K. B. for pushing on the new franchise in Andhra. A strong and influential Sub-Committee was entrusted with this work.

SJT. GUPTA CONGRATULATED.

Sjt. Balasubrahmanyam Gupta, a young man of 22, was duly congratulated by a resolution of the Committee, in connection with his recent release from jail. It is to be noted that so far Mr. Gupta in this very young age has suffered five incarcerations for his Motherland after the advent of Non-co-operation.

SJT. PRAKASAM AT SITANAGARAM.

Sjt. T. Prakasam visited Sitanagaram and other villages which are fast becoming famous throughout India for the progress they have been showing in regard to the constructive programme. He spent the whole of the 21st instant in those villages and expressed his deep satisfaction at the work done there. He also saw the Goutami Satyagraha Ashram, now nearing completion. In the evening he addressed a crowded public meeting, wherein he exhorted the audience to spin and become members of the Congress in large numbers. He congratulated the people of the model firka, on the great work they have done and said that those leaders and workers who were still doubtful and sceptical about the efficacy of the Charkha would do well to pay a visit to this village, as he hoped that by seeing the enthusiasm and work of the people here, all doubts and despair would immediately vanish. He also visited the Panchama free night school at a village, Raghudevapuram, close by and asked the Panchamas to spin and join the Congress, assuring them that the Congress and the Mahatma stand for the emancipation of the masses and the country. He promised a donation of Rs. 50 for the benefit of the Panchamas.

He also paid a visit to the local Gandhi Parisramalava yesterday and was greatly impressed with the Khadi work done there, and observed that the Managing Director, Sjt. N. Bhimaraju, was an ideal Khadi worker.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, January, 26.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg inches.	Fahr.	29.912
Temperature of Air	70.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	64.6	„
Dew Point	60.5	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	71%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air ..	79.5	„
Minimum do. do. ..	63.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N. ENE. NW. NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Jan.					Jan.				
Tu.	26	0	28	31	0	26	6	38	17	6
		12	32	28	5		18	23	14	5
W.	27	6	13	25	8	27	24	0	21	6
		20	14	26	2		13	10	1	7
Th.	28	1	47	20	3	28	8	4	16	8
		14	2	17	8		19	47	16	8
Fri.	29	2	26	29	3	29	8	46	17	7
		14	48	27	0		20	29	18	5
Sat.	30	3	4	28	1	30	9	30	17	2
	Feb.	15	39	26	1	Feb.	21	11	19	1
Sun.	1	4	21	25	8	1	11	14	18	8
		17	59	24	7		23	26	21	9
M.	2	5	13	24	8	2	12	16	19	0
		19	49	24	6		..		..	

Economic & Financial Review.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The opening speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the commencement of the new session of the Legislature would not have been complete if it had not contained a reference to the currency and and exchange questions which have been agitating the minds of the public and particularly the commercial community for the last several years. This Viceregal reference, unfortunately, leaves the matter where it was, as it neither throws further light on the question nor gives any hope to the public beyond the frail and feeble reed on which the Viceroy wants them to lean viz. appointment of a Committee not later than twelve months from now. By this time we are not unfamiliar with the vagueness and generality which characterise many of the utterances of His Excellency and we are not surprised therefore that the same sort of vagueness should cloud his reference to currency and exchange problems on which some important announcement was expected. For what does this announcement regarding the likely appointment of a Committee amount to after all? We have known these Committees and Commissions and seen what their reports came up to and the action taken by the Government upon such reports. In this case, unfortunately, it is still worse, for the Committee may be appointed just by the beginning of the next calendar year. We do not know what the terms of reference of this Committee will be, nor what their personnel will be and so cannot hazard a guess as to what will be the time taken up by such a Committee for their deliberations and enquiries. His Excellency observed that the Committee might have to go to Great Britain or even the United States for making enquiries. If so, we may reasonably put down the likely period to be taken by the Committee in presenting their report at one year and the public fairly well knows by this time what is the period of cogitations of the Government of India on such reports, unless they be affecting the fate and future of the Heaven-born services. Another six months may therefore be put down for Governmental cogitations and thus in all more than two and a half years may elapse before anything practical can be done in the direction of meeting the demands of this country for making the necessary changes in the currency and exchange situation. That idea of such a Committee was engaging the mind of the Viceroy and His Executive Council was pretty well known in Calcutta. I have always considered Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country as the whip-master who dictated their terms to the Government of India and in the very beginning of the present session of the Legislature proofs have been forthcoming to justify my use of this appellation. This appointment of a Finance Committee is the very first thing. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Economist* wrote in his letter dated the 27th November 1924 as follows:

"It is now believed in well-informed quarters that at the end of the present busy season with testing experience another Royal Commission will be appointed to investigate Indian currency and exchange problems and review in the light of later experience the validity of the conclusions arrived at by the Babington-Smith Committee which reported in 1919. Indian interests will naturally press for strong representation on such body but the advisability of appointing an Independent Chairman unassociated with many of the previous enquiries is generally recognised."

The conveniently conceived innuendoes in this sentence may well be marked. The correspondent writes expressly about "independent Chairman unassociated with many of the previous enquiries," which means that Calcutta atleast would not have anything to do with Sir Dadiba Dalal as the Chairman of the next Committee. As the Calcutta Commerce thinks to-day, the Government of India thinks to-morrow and so it may pretty well be taken for granted that Sir Dadiba Dalal, perhaps the ablest and most powerful exponent of the Indian view on the question, will be jettisoned aside as he was from the High Commissionership. The correspondent further on, unwittingly perhaps, gives himself away by saying "Sir Basil Blackett is consequently wise to delegate his responsibility", which means that even then Sir Basil Blackett had made up his mind to appoint such a Committee This announcement of such a Committee is made clearly with a view to shelve aside the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas and to break the force of the resolution of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved in the Legislative Assembly, for as to practical effects it has none.

AMENDMENT OF THE PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

The Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act was attempted to be passed at a single sitting by the Honourable the Finance Member on the plea that it was not a very important measure. The objects of this legislation are to increase the limit of the fiduciary portion of the reserves from Rs. 85 crores to Rs. 100 crores. It will thus give a facility to the market of Rs. 15 crores more or rather about Rs. 20 crores more as the invested portion of the reserves is still about Rs. 7 1/2 crores behind the legal limit. This facility to the market, however, should not blind the public to the several defects and deficiencies of the legislation. It is introduced merely as a stop-gap measure as the really sound, scientific and fair method would have been, if the Government of India wanted bona-fide to benefit the trade and industries, to accept the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas. Anglo-Indian Chambers have also long since realised the follies and blunders of the Government, but out of regard for the 'Izzat' of the Government and with view not to place them in any compromising position they have rested content with pressing for additional currency which will help trade and industries to tide over their present difficulties. The much better remedy would be decidedly to accept the findings of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and their reasoned and reasonable suggestions, but neither the Anglo-Indian Chambers nor the Government would at present think of doing that and the Government in order to placate the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce have introduced this bill embodying some of the proposals of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Sir Purshotamdas criticising this bill very well observed "This bill can be said to be nothing more than the last effort to patch up the garment of the Indian Currency Department! It is a big patch that the Hon. the Finance Member wants to be allowed to put in that garment and I therefore submit that in placing the Bill before this House, the Finance Member is only trying to treat the symptoms of the wrong policy of the Government of India since 1920 and overlooks the root of all of it." This stop-gap measure cannot serve permanently to remedy the situation, for, as Sir Purshotamdas said, the Honourable the Finance Member will have to come back to the House asking for a further increase if the Finance Committee intended by the Viceroy is not quick enough with its report. The Legislative Assembly did well in not allowing the Bill to be rushed through at one sitting and in insisting on the consideration being adjourned for the purpose of considering the Bill thoroughly and minutely. The Legislature cannot too often be reminded of the fact that it should keep a search-light thrown upon all such measures always, for it is through such measures ingeniously drafted that India becomes a loser and a sufferer to the tune of crores of rupees.

THE HIDDEN-HAND

We are now hearing about the so-called "Hidden-hand" in connection with some incidents which have happened in Bombay recently. I once referred to the Associated Chambers of Commerce as the "Hidden-hand" behind the Government of India in the dictation of their economic and financial policy. Anglo-Indian commerce is, indeed, the "Hidden-hand" as well as the whip-master and Sir Purshotamdas rubbed this well in his vigorous reply to some remarks of Sir Campbell Rhodes. Mr Venkatapathi Raju moved in the Assembly that a Committee with a majority of Indian non-officials and with an Indian Chairman be immediately appointed to examine the whole question of exchange and currency in the light of the experience gained since the date of the publication of the Babington Smith Committee's report and to make recommendations as to the best policy to be pursued to secure a system of currency and exchange best suited to the interests of India. It was very natural that both the Honourable the Finance Member and Sir Campbell Rhodes representing Anglo-Indian commerce should object to a majority of Indian non-officials, Sir Campbell Rhodes referring to this as a pact-committee. He observed that he would have approved a majority of experts. We know sufficiently well what is the meaning of experts in this land, for it means merely Europeans as against Indians who are never considered capable enough to have the appellation of experts attached to them. Sir Purshotamdas very well retorted that India had in the past had a little too much of London and perhaps of Calcutta and asked whether the real fact was not that Government had been taking dictation from Clive Street and had been behaving like "Zi-hajur" before the jute interests. Later on when the Honourable the Finance Member wanted to correct the impression in "certain quarters" that the grant of permission to Sir Purshotamdas to introduce his Bills for fixing the ratio of the rupee at 1s. 4d. meant that Government would accept the Bills, Sir Purshotamdas naturally observed that if the Bills had emanated from a representative of the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce such an impression might have been created but that Government did not take its clue from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and rarely listened to the Indian Commercial community. If the Government are at all sincere in their efforts and want the currency and exchange situation to be improved they should no longer resort to the flimsy plea of unsettled conditions of Europe etc. under the shelter of which they have been evading the real issue so long. They may very well gracefully accept the resolution of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and appoint a Currency Committee, for any delay in the appointment of such a Committee is fraught with the gravest danger to the future of this country.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

It has been said times without number and has come to be recognised almost as a platitude that the Government of India whenever they do a thing in response to public opinion do it ungracefully and in a manner which is churlish and irritating and narrow-minded. I have written sufficiently about the egregious policy followed with regard to the Taxation Committee. The insistence of the Assembly and representative commercial bodies was on a economic enquiry first and a taxation enquiry afterwards. Despite the adverse vote of the Assembly the Government continued to persist with their ill-fated and unfortunate enquiry with regard to taxation and only now have perceived the necessity of appointing a small economic committee to consider some of the preliminary and fundamental points regarding such an enquiry. Even with regard to this the Government have pursued their traditional policy in the selection of the personnel, for excepting Sir M. Visvesvarya, who is justly recognised all over India as one of the ablest of practical economists there is no other name on the Committee which can inspire confidence and trust of the public. Mr. Kaul is known only as one of the four Indians who bartered away the self-respect and a great amount of the taxpayers money in the report of the Lee Commission. As to Mr. Burnett Hurst, I would only say that one can find more than three dozen capable Indian economists in this country who could beat any day Mr. Hurst in the exposition of economic subjects or in the knowledge of such subjects and yet the Government have appointed Mr. Hurst as the Secretary and Member; and yet we are told that Indianisation is going apace in this land!

BISHOP OF DAMAUN'S PASTORAL TOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the account of the pastoral visit of the Bishop of Damaun on the 15th. instant (a week day when almost all the educated section of the people was absent) to the parish of Manori reported in your issue of the 23rd. idem, I beg to state that the said account in your journal is misleading.

The parishioners had been ignorant of the contents of the address till it was read out by Mr. A. Ferreira, nephew of the Vicar of Bhayndar, under the Bishop of Damaun. His father Mr. Simon Ferreira, got some persons to sign it the next day 16th idem, telling them that it contained only the usual form of courtesy a mere welcome to a prelate who had come to see them after a long period of over eight years.

Beyond this nothing took place except that Mr. Simon Ferreira clapped his hands after the address was read and some followed his example. The Bishop in reply said some words in Portuguese which hardly anyone understood but it was given to understand that he would look after them. The embellishments such as *kadie sarape dhore non morit* which your agony-mous correspondent adds are pure inventions.

"Independent Observer" will show his real independence of spirit and independence of patisanship by boldly divulging his identity to me who is also an independent observer of the proceedings which took place on the day mentioned, and I hereby challenge "Independent Observer and his fallacious and misleading statements made in his letter. I shall deal with them categorically after he has ceased to come under a *nom de plum*.

Thanking you in anticipation of your inserting my letter in your paper at your earliest convenience.—Yours etc.

R. D'CUNHA.

Manari, via Malad,
Jan. 24.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

The Western disturbance in Northwest India is intensifying, and the temperature is now about six degrees above the normal in Baluchistan and Rajputana. It has caused local snow or rain in Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province, Sonamarg reporting half an inch.

Forecast:—Increase in Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and extension into Punjab.

(Continued from column 6.)

the per capita imports are only $2.30. To grasp the real meaning of India, however, we must take into consideration the per capita exports. These amount to $3.60, or over 50 per cent more than the imports.

This means that every man, woman, and child of the 319,000,000 inhabitants of India is annually sending out of the country half again as much as he or she brings in. It means that instead of getting an equal amount of manufactured goods in return for raw material and foodstuffs, each of these producers is yearly shipping out of the country $1.30 worth more of his products than he brings back in foreign goods. About 60 per cent of this difference comes to him eventually as silver or gold bullion, articles of personal adornment which are kept against the day of famine that may come with any poor monsoon. The other 70 per cent represents the profit and interest that landowners, foreign merchants and investors, and foreign ships annually take from each inhabitant for the services they render. This huge sum, amounting to $233,000,000 a year, is the real "wealth of the Indies".

If the Indian "ryot" (farmer) only knew how to invest his savings reproductively instead of hoarding them, it would help him to participate eventually in the economic development of the country. The chances that he will change his economic habits in the near future are remote. If he is to be pulled out of his economic rut he must continue to receive help from outside. In view of the system of agricultural holdings, agriculture does not offer a field for foreign capital, but such capital could be profitably employed in industries to produce some of the articles which at present have to be imported. This alone will help to break this vicious economic circle, and when it is broken the native will demand less of the things America cannot supply and more of the things we can supply.

The saving between the cost of foreign piece goods and those manufactured in India should alone amount to 35 cents per capita every year. This is not much, but it means adding 15 per cent to the per capita imports of other articles in the semi-luxury class which we can supply. Another 15 per cent. could be added if half a dozen other staple manufactured necessities were supplied at home.

'He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him'".

AMERICAN LETTER.

OPIUM CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

INDIANS' "WEALTH."

(FROM V. V. O.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

For the last two weeks India's name is seen in headlines in many American newspapers. The Opium Conference at Geneva is the news-topic of the day and the so-called India's delegate, one Mr. Campbell, has been opposing tooth and nail all the humanitarian suggestions and practical proposals of other nations under the guidance of the U. S. A. Mr. Campbell stoutly opposed the proposal of Mr. Porter, the U. S. delegate to the Conference, who held that the whole question of opium cultivation be discussed at the Conference. Mr. Campbell's plea was that it was an "internal question" and that it did not "belong in the scope of the agenda of the Conference." Mr. Campbell had to eat the humble pie as the proposal was defeated by a large majority. It is worthy to note that England and Australia refused to vote either way, while Ireland and Canada voted in favour of Mr. Porter's proposal. Mr. Campbell, in the name of India and India's three hundred millions, opposed it. No more comments on this are necessary as to how India's name is prostituted by irresponsible British delegates. Following were the proposals of Mr. Porter, the head of the U. S. A. delegates:—

A. Prohibition of the manufacture of heroin;

B. Control of production and distribution of raw opium and coca leaves, so that no surplus would be left for purposes neither medical nor scientific.

The first of these proposals was settled by referring it to a commission for examination, but the second raised vehement opposition from "India." Foreigners who do not know what type of representation India had, are led to believe that India is against America's proposal for successfully combating this drug evil which has been the cause of the present physical degeneration of the Chinese on whom this traffic was forced at the point of the bayonet since the "opening" of China to "civilization." I do not see why our Indian National Congress did not send a despatch of its own, thus making clear what the wish of the Indian people was. It is true that the Congress cannot send its own delegate, but at the same time there is nothing to prevent any one from sending a petition to the League. It is probable that the petition will be shelved, but it cannot fail to draw the attention of the rest of the world and create some commotion, the only thing we can do at the present time. This leads me to refer the readers' attention to one of my letters on "Foreign Propaganda" wherein I had made a plea for having our own delegates abroad. I intend to say a few words more about it in the following paragraph.

INDIAN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

In his recent and most inspiring book, "The Futurism of Young Asia", Mr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar makes the following statement under the above heading which deserves special attention from our Indian leaders at home.

"Wherever there is a British embassy or consulate there must be posted an authoritative Indian delegation to counteract all anti-Indian measures and to look after the development of actual or potential interests. There is nothing in the international law or practice to prohibit the establishment of such embassies or consulates Young India may choose to locate in the different countries of the world.....

"The importance of India's having her own embassies and consulates can never be overestimated. The question has been put off too long.....A staff of not less than one hundred persons to be recruited from among lawyers, journalists, bankers, engineers, chemists, etc., should have to be mobilized immediately.....

"The statesmen of Young India are thus called upon to determine a percentage of their national funds such as may be reasonably ear-marked for keeping the foreign services at the proper level of efficiency."

The whole book of the author requires careful study from every Indian patriot. Gradually we are getting better attention in the outside world. Ten years ago, hardly a word about India appeared. At the present time, however, there is hardly a magazine wherein something, good or bad, is not reported in it during its one year's existence. The Greater India, the India that is outside the world, the India that is slowly forcing the attention of the rest of the world through writings and speeches, is coming to its own. The commercial center, which shifted a few hundred years ago from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic is likely to shift further on to the Pacific within a generation. India has to play a very large part in this game! Is India awake?

WEALTH OF THE INDIES.

Will any of the Indian economists answer the following point raised in a recent American Government publication? Is there any fallacy? The reply should be mailed to the Secretary, Indo-American Information Bureau, Post Beacon, New York, which will take care to give due publicity to it.

"It is difficult for us to conceive of a country containing three times as many people as the United States living on an area just half that of this country. Under the economic conditions which must thus necessarily exist in India it is little wonder that the per capita purchasing power is placed at a little over $10 per annum and

(Continued in column 5).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition and Lecture, Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—West Yorks vs. B. B. and C. I. Ry., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.—St. Xavier's College vs. Cathedral High School, Oval, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Baby Week:—Lady Wilson opens Exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m., and Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails of January 15, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition and Lecture at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m. (Ladies only 4 to 6-30 p.m.)

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition, Lecture, etc., at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 28, (Wed). 7h. 14m. 6h. 30.
Jan 29 (Thur) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 30m.
Jan 30 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 31m.
Jan 31. (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m., Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 1 (Sun) Sunrise 7h 13m., Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 2 (Mon) Sunrise 7h 13m., Sunset 6h 32m.
Feb. 3 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 32m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Machrayne" arrived London, morning of 24th inst.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at Mr. Cama's Office, opposite the Hongkong Bank, Fort.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at its office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 12 noon (S.T.)

RADIO CLUB.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th January, 1925. Wave-length 387 metres. Call sign 2FV.

SARASWATI PUJA AT BENGAL CLUB.

The Bengal Club will celebrate the Saraswati Puja in the Bengal Club premises at Parel on Thursday, the 29th instant. All the Bengali residents of Bombay are cordially invited.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KAMGAR BHAGINI SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Women Workers' Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a monthly meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Institute when Mrs. Ramabai Naik will address the meeting on the subject of "Infant Welfare" and a short programme of boys' music and Mr. G. G. Bhosekar's magic tricks will be arranged.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

At the Fort Centre (Royal Institute of Science) to-day (Wednesday) there will be, in addition to the Exhibition, two cinema shows, lectures, etc. in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Admission will be free to all parts of the Hall. One of the lectures, in English, will be by Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji on "House Flies", illustrated by magic lantern slides.

The Baby Show, for all Centres, will be held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday next. There will be three classes for babies from 1–6 months, 6–12 months and 12–24 months. There are no formalities to be observed, and no time limit for entries. All the mothers have to do is to bring their babies to the Hall in time for the judging, which commences at 1 p.m.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Board for Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, presiding.

Consideration was given to the question of the removal of the Clock Tower at the Victoria Gardens from its present site. The Municipal Corporation had approved of the suggestion of removing the Tower and re-erecting it in the Victoria Gardens. As the work of removal of the tower was necessary before the widening of the road could be completed, the Trustees sanctioned the removal as soon as the funds were available.

The next item disposed of was the renaming of certain old roads and the naming of new ones in the north of the city.

The Trustees sanctioned the grant of land free of charge for 3 years in the Naigam Estate to the Y. M. C. A. for the erection of a shed. The shed was to be used as a centre for the welfare activities carried on by the Association among the residents of the Development chawls in that area.

The Administrative Report for the year ending March 1924 was then discussed and adopted.

BIRLA MILLS STRIKE.

STRIKERS PAID OFF.

The 150 female operatives of the weaving department of the Birla Mill who struck work on Monday were paid off, the same afternoon, their wages due. The management did not acquiesce in their representation to continue the old standard of computation of their work.

DID YOU BUY MY LAST CARD ?
Which contained ELECTRIC POWER (Rs. 1134) ZINGAM (Rs. 1061), and other Successes. If you really wish to Gain on Tote or otherwise
RECOUP YOUR LOSSES
It is Never Too Late to Register Your Name for RACE TIPS by
VOX STELLARUM,
507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or KING & CO., Booksellers, 215, Hornby Road.
SUCCESS GUARANTEED.

SHOOTING AT ANDHERI.

AYAH WOUNDED.

On Monday afternoon the small town of Andheri near Bombay was thrown into considerable consternation by revolver shots which a Goanese Christian fired at an Ayah of the same community with whom he was on visiting terms. It appears the Ayah was employed in the family of Mr. Haji Ismail Lakdawala at Andheri and the assailant used to visit her on and off. On Monday afternoon he came in a taxi car and was talking with the woman over a photograph which he had brought with him. While her attention was absorbed in looking at the photo, it is alleged he fired three shots at her and she began to bleed. The assailant then ran towards the taxi car but as the driver had taken to his heels owing to fright he jumped into a tonga and told the tonga driver to drive fast. He threatened to shoot him and fired a shot in the air but the driver caught his arm and with the assistance of some citizens handed him over to the police. The injured woman was treated by some doctors at Andheri and was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

The injured women whose name is Ayoken Fernandez is progressing satisfactorily. Her assailant is in custody of the Thana District Police.

SEX WAR.

PORTIA EXCLUDED FROM LOCAL BAR GYMKHANA.

We understand that the local Bar Gymkhana have decided by a majority of votes to disallow ladies as member of that institution. The members who belong to the legal profession had no occasion to pass such a resolution before, but as they now fear that the advent of a lady barrister in the High Court will be followed by the entry of more of her sex in the not distant future, the majority of the members have thought it advisable to exclude ladies from the privilege of joining the Gymkhana. It appears the resolution was carried by a majority of only four votes.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT NAGDEVI.

GODOWNS GUTTED.

Another disastrous fire broke out in Bombay in the early hours of Tuesday morning at Nagdevi Street. It appears at about 1 a.m. smoke was seen issuing in a corrugated iron godown belonging to Mr. Mohmed Velji, a crockery merchant and the Fire Brigade at Byculla was immediately communicated with. In a few minutes a fire engine from Babula Tank arrived on the scene, but by this time this godown as well as another storehouse of sundry articles were full ablaze and well nigh gutted. The fire showed signs of serious developments and a few more fire engines from different stations were requisitioned who directed their efforts in saving the adjoining buildings belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust. The fire was brought under control at about 3-30 a.m. and the fire engines retired by 4 a.m. Some of the windows and walls of the building belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust were partially damaged. The damage to the two godowns and their contents is estimated at Rs. 50,000. The godown of Mr. Mohmed Velji is reported to have been insured.

The adjacent godown belonged to Mr. Kanoo Ali and contained lampwares and clothing, etc. and was not insured. The damage done to this godown is estimated at Rs. 57,000. The damage to the Improvement Trust Building is also estimated at Rs. 7,000. The cause of fire is not known.

ONE YEAR FOR TEN ANNAS.

HIS ELEVENTH CONVICTION.

Deputy Inspector Malpas hauled up Balaram Luxman, a jail bird with ten previous convictions, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of a purse containing ten annas belonging to Maneckchand Mulchand.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DRIVER ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Suiva Bala Bachoo was charged with rash and negligent driving and thereby caused the death of Mr. Chrismas.

The facts of the case had already been reported.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted while Mr. R. Solomon, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Godinho, pleader watched the case on behalf of Mrs. Chrismas.

The Magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment acquitting the accused, observed that the prosecution had failed to establish that the accused was driving rashly or negligently.

The accused, therefore, was acquitted.

CHAUFFEUR BOUND OVER.

Sergeant Hill put up Babu Ambu, a motor chaumeur on a charge of the theft of a motor car, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Ghelvaria, pleader, watched on behalf of the complainant Gaurishanker Girdhar.

The prosecution story was that on the 25th instant at about 8 p.m. the complainant went to his garage and found that his Hupmobile car was missing. He made inquiries that night and came to know that Babu Ambu had taken out his car. He knew the accused but he was never in his employ. The next day the complainant reported the matter to the police who got the accused arrested. The car was traced to Girgaum Back Road.

The accused admitted that he had taken the car without the complainant's permission but the complainant had asked him to overhaul the car. He had taken the car to test it.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 250 and a surety of like amount for a year.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President of the Ramakrishna Math, Mauras, will deliver a public lecture on "A Plan of Social Reconstruction" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

A trichur message says that Nilkantan Nabudiriped who was one of the deputation that waited on Mr. Gandhi at Juhu in connection with the Vaikom Satyagraha movement was arrested on Saturday on a charge of disobeying a magisterial order restraining him from entering Kottayan Division. He was released on bail.

BOMBAY DOCTOR MISSING.

NO TRACE FOR TWELVE DAYS.

ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR POLICE.

The Bombay city has to tackle with another sensation, this time not of a murder but of the disappearance of a well-known member of the medical profession. The Bombay city police have been enquiring for the last twelve days in regard to the sudden disappearance of Dr. R. K. Desai (brother of Mr. B. K. Desai, Advocate) residing at Sandhurst Road. The missing doctor went to his dispensary as usual on the day of disappearance but did not return home. Since then enquiries are made by his relatives and friends as well as the police repecting his whereabouts but without success. As far as his relatives are aware he did not carry any money with him nor had he any enemies and his sudden and inexplicable disappearance has left his friends and relatives into a great suspense, as it is difficult to believe that he was waylaid and made a prisoner by some unknown enemies or that he committed suicide for some unknown reasons.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

BHOPAL'S MUNIFICENT DONATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 26.

Her Highness, the Begum of Bhopal, Chancellor of Aligarh University in commemoration of the successful visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Muslim University has given a donation of one lac of rupees to the University and another of Rs. 20,000 to the Muslim Girls' College of Aligarh.

PRIVY COUNCIL HEARS APPEAL FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Privy Council is hearing an appeal from the judgment of the High Court of Lahore on 20th April, 1922, varying the decree of 31st August 1917 of the Court of Senior Subordinate Judge, Amballa, in the case of Diwan Chandkirpa Ram and Company, Masauli, versus Messrs. Weld and Company, Bombay. The litigation arose out of a series of transactions in which the respondents were purported to act as agents for the sales and purchases of bales of cotton on behalf of the appellants. The main question was whether the respondents were justified, without the appellants' authority, in closing, before their due date two forward contracts pending on account of the appellants. The Court in the first instance held that the respondents were not justified while the High Court held the contrary.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Switzerland has now ratified the Hague Opium Convention.

Mr. McGregor, a member of the Nile Water Committee, (mentioned in an earlier telegram) is the Indian Irrigation Expert and is at present attached to the Sudan Service.—Reuter.

Sydney.—An overwhelming majority of seamen have decided to return to their duties.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—Picking up of seamen for various appointed offices is actively progressing and the end of the shipping dispute may well be regarded as in view.—Reuter.

Tests of wireless telephony which were being made with the east coast of America have been fairly successful.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Governor of Assam in Council, has declared forfeited copies of the Assamese book "Satadhar" (hundred edges) published by Nabin Chandra Das on the ground that it contains seditious matter.

It is understood that two days will be devoted to non-official business during the next session of the Madras Legislative Council which meets on February 3rd.—A.P.

A Jalgaon correspondent wires under Monday's date:—Pandit Vishnu D'gamber with his selected party has come down to Jalgaon by Nagpur Mail for the 30th Anniversary of the Natyakala Pravartak Sangit Mandale and in a day or two Ramayan Pravachan will begin.

The Second Presidency Magistrate Madras, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to two months rigorous imprisonment Vivian Walters, Chief Engineer of S. S. Cragness, a cargo boat from Genoa which arrived in Madras on Saturday being in inillicit possession of an automatic pistol with one cartridge.—A.P.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

On Wednesday last, Dr. T. S. Jackson, Chief Medical Officer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was driving his motor car along the tramway track near the Sassoon Dock towards Colaba, when a woman named Mantibai (30) came running towards Kitridge Road. The radiator struck her and she collapsed. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died of fracture of the base of the skull.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JURY'S VERDICT IN KARWAR STREET TRAGEDY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at Dr. Masina's hospital touching the death of Hirjibhoy Dhanjibhoy Gandhi (34) residing at Karwar Street, Fort.

The deceased was a cook and was depressed after the death of his mother 20 days ago. On Monday at about 6-30 p.m. his wife and his brother heard that he was in his room asleep and could not be roused. They went to the room and sent for Dr. Fouzdar who advised them to remove him to Dr. Masina's hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning. He died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WILL THERE BE AN APPROVER?

MAKING CLEAN BREAST OF AFFAIR

POLICE TASK MADE EASY.

On Tuesday no fresh information was forthcoming from the Head Police Office in regard to the Malabar Hill Tragedy. The Police authorities seem to think that as far as their enquiries go, they are quite ready with a *prima facie* case against the accused persons now in Police custody. All that is necessary now is extradition process which will be expedited soon especially as Lieut. Seargeant and his brother officers who had identified some of the arrested persons at Indore, are now in Bombay. The Police are making every endeavour to complete this procedure and it is expected very shortly the whole tale of this ghastly tragedy would be narrated afresh in a regular Court of Law.

One of the arrested men, probably Shafi Ahmed, has given the show away and it appears made a clean breast of the whole affair. He would be made an approver in the case but in the meantime it has made the task of the Police easy in tracing the culprits.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

STEADY EXPANSION OF BENIFICENT ACTIVITIES.

The Gokhale Education Society which was started on 19th February 1918 has just issued a report of the work done during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24. While at the beginning there was only one institution, the Society now conducts one 2nd Grade Arts College, three full-fledged High Schools, one English Night School, two Free Primary Schools, one Industrial School and two Hostels. At the beginning there were five Life-workers, to-day the Society commands the services of twelve. During the period of the last six years the Society was able to collect Rs. 58,500, nearly, for current expenditure and equipment; Rs. 2,000 for the Reserve Fund and to possess property consisting of 74 acres of land and three buildings all worth about 2,75,000. The value of all the deadstock in use at the various institutions of the Society is nearly Rs. 25,000. The annual income from fees has gradually risen from Rs.

LATE MR. HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY.

whose munificent donation of more than Rs. 120,000 has enabled the Gokhale Education Society to have a building of its own for its College in Nasik, named after the donor. The building will be opened to-day by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson.

10,000 at the begining to Rs. 40,000 at present. The annual expenditure has risen from Rs. 18,000 at the beginning to Rs. 80,000 at present.

During the period under report the Society was able to bring to a successful end the three building schemes at Bombay, Bordi and Nasik, and to possess property worth nearly Rs. 2,75,000. The shet D. G. T. High School in Bombay, now possesses a building of its own which is worth Rs. 1,10,000. At Parel, the Society conducts another High School and a Night School. At Bordi in Thana District, the Society conducts the Soonabai P. H. High School, the Bordi English School Hostel, the Technical School and the Nagankas Free Vernacular School, with buildings and the land of the total value of about Rs. 50,000. At Nasik the Arts College opened last year by the Society possesses lands extending over 68 acres is housed in a building worth Rs. 75,000. It is this building which H. E. the Governor will declare formally open to-day. In addition to these institutions the Society conducts the Sonawala Free Vernacular School at Satpati in Thana District.

NASIK ARTS COLLEGE.

The classes of the Nasik Arts College were regularly held from 20th June 1924 in the Society's own buildings. As the trustees of the late Shet Hansraj P. Thackersey Fund donated more than one lakh twenty thousand rupees to the College endowment fund the college will be named as "Shet Hansraj P. Thackersey College." The College building consists of four large class rooms, one Laboratory Room for Physics and one room for Professors. One large hall which will be set apart for Reading Room and Library will be shortly constructed by a leading merchant of Nasik. So far, nearly Rs. 20,000 have been spent in equipping library and laboratory and over other furniture. Nearly 100 students have joined the college out of whom 20 are staying along with two Professors in the College Hostel. This is, no doubt, a satisfactory state of things, but to maintain a high standard of efficiency the *Nasik centra* needs:

Rs.	
1,20,000	For the Endowment Fund before the end of June 1925 which will yield an annual income of Rs. 6,000.
75,000	For the construction of the buildings for Hostel.
20,000	For equipment.
	Parel Centre.
1,50,000	For the Parel High School Building and equipment.
	Bombay Centre.
10,000	To pay the outstanding bills of the contractor.
	Bordi Centre.
8,000	For the proper equipment of the school.
3,83,000	Total.

FINANCES.

During the period under report the Society found it very difficult to meet the deficit in the usual current expenditure as the number of our monthly and annual contributors went on decreasing owing to the heavy depression in trade. The total amount of regular monthly and annual contributions which was nearly Rs. 3,000 a year, has been reduced to Rs. 1,600. This does not indicate that the Society was lacking in attracting proper response from the people. On the contrary, during this hard and critical period the Society collected more than Rs. 1,00,000 towards its two building schemes, a sum never raised during the most flourishing years gone by. As all the energies were directed towards the completion of the two building schemes of the Bombay and Bordi Centres, the Society found it rather hard to collect funds for current expenditure. Besides, the Society undertook the schemes of the Nasik Arts College and was able to secure promises to the extent of Rupees one lakh. Hence the amount of usual donations towards current expenditure which was more than Rs. 10,000 in the year 1920-21, came down to Rs. 6396-8-0 in the year 1923-24. Coming to the expenditure, it has increased during the last six years from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 59,708-2-3. This indicates the growing activities and responsibilities of the Society. During this period the Society was able to add Rs. 700 to the Reserve Fund. We feel confident that in spite of all the difficulties and inconveniences the generous-minded people will help the Society in fulfilling its growing responsibilities.

THE JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS.

From the 16th inst., the "Japanese New Circus" has been giving its performances in the City. Among the leading artistes of the Company we find one Russian (the well-known J. Cottrells), several Malabaries (Nambiar Brothers, Kunji Raman, Kannan and Nanu Brothers), a Marathi lady (Miss Tarabai), and a Bengali lady, J. Cottrells, one of the five Cottrells who some years ago visited this country as performers in Armston's Circus, can with ease and grace perform that most difficult pyramid feat, a feat which not only demands extraordinary powers of endurance, mental as well as physical, but also is one which puts to test the most scientific attainment of one in the fine art of "balancing" be the angle whatever it might. His son Jim is worthy of his able father and equally able mother, is known in Circus parlance as "Lilly" an athelete, a dancer, and a good singer, all rolled up in one.

TRAVANCORE AND MR. COTTON.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

TRAVANCORE, Jan. 26.

Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore has issued a Press communique contradicting certain statements of alleged high-handedness and interference in State affairs by Mr. Cotton, Agent to the Governor-General for South Indian States, which were contained in an article in the "Hindustan Times" of 20th January. The communique says that the statement made in the article about Mr. Cotton's interview with the Maharani are wholly unfounded and that there is no disagreement between Her Highness and Mr. Cotton. Relations between them had been most cordial throughout.

Official and Personal.

A garden party was held on Monday afternoon at Government House, Madras, which was attended by a large and distinguished gathering. Among those present was His Excellency Rear Admiral Richmond.

Sir Frank Sly, Mr. Hunter and Captain F. B. Webb arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week on Tuesday.

Sir William Clair Lees and Mr. N. Laski lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of Purdah ladies in connection with Baby Week on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson, Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary and Captains T. B. C. Piggott and K. E. Previte Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Nasik on Tuesday.

Mr. Fazlul Huq will preside over the Bengal Muslim Conference at Serajgunj at the end of this month.

The Aga Khan, who arrived at Alexandria has left that place for Cairo. It is understood that he will be continuing his journey to India very shortly.

(Continued from column 6.)

that the Mullaji Saheb or his predecessors had accepted other Wakfs or trusts. Notable among these is Mecca deed with respect to which Justice Marten says: "In my opinion the deed is clearly inconsistent with the present claims of the Mullaji. If these claims are invalid, the deed stands. If they are invalid, then this is an instance where the Mullaji has submitted to the law of the country, a Sunni Law, and put himself in a fiduciary position in respect of which he is a *prima facie* accountable in the Mecca Courts."

(To be continued.)

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

VI*

In the preceding article reference was made to amazing document, the *Meesak* or oath of allegiance, through which the Mullaji Saheb wields an extraordinary influence over the minds and actions of his followers. In the face of this *Meesak* it is impossible for any Bohra to challenge the authority of the High Priest. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Bohra memorialists to His Excellency the Governor pray that, having regard to the provisions of the Meesak and the weapon of excommunication—a weapon not sanctioned by Islam—wielded by the Mullaji Saheb, any representations made by his followers to exempt the community from the operation of the Wakfs Act should not be given any importance. In the Chandabhai *Gulla* case the Mullaji Saheb claimed to be an unaccountable trustee, and the claim was disallowed by Justice Marten. The object of the efforts now being made in the interests of the Mullaji Saheb to secure the exemption of the Bohras from the application of the Wakfs Act is evidently to make the judgment, which is a land-mark in the history of the community, a dead-letter. For the Government of Bombay to countenance such efforts will be a gross misinterpretation of the law of the land and a distinct disservice to the community.

Mullaji—A Trustee.

The claim put forward by the Mullajt Saheb in the Chandabhai *Gulla* case, that he was an unaccountable trustee was disallowed by Justice Marten because it was consistent neither with the preaching nor the practice of the predecessors of the Mullaji Saheb. The forty-eighth *Daee* describes the *Daee* and his duties as follows: "He is the trustee of the public funds which it is his duty to dispose of economically and at his discretion as directed by the sacred rules, in relieving the distressed and needy so as to save them from sordid beggary, and paying the expenses incurred by them and his deputies and discharging their sacred duties and in keeping schools and institutions for religious and secular instructions." Even the present Mullaji Saheb, as Justice Marten points out, has not been ashamed in other days to be called a trustee. In one of the exhibits in the Chandabhai *Gulla* case, namely, a later edition by the present Mullaji of the book from which the above extracts are taken, the corresponding passage runs: "He is the trustee of the public funds of the community which it is his duty to dispose of economically as directed by the sacred laws of Islam." The sacred law of Islam which applies to the Bohra community is the Shiah Mahomedan Law and, as Justice Marten showed, under that law as interpreted by British Courts the claim of the Mullaji Saheb to be an unaccountable trustee was untenable. The principal religious books in the Bohra community, the Koran, the *Hadees*, the Nehjul Balag, do not support the claim put forward by the Mullaji Saheb. The community has no formal code of law of its own, nor has it any legal text-books and legal decisions. Therefore, as Justice Marten declared, it is a matter of justice and right and also of equity and good conscience that the claim of the Mullaji Saheb should be examined in accordance with the provisions of the Shiah Mahomedan Law. The requirements of Mahomedan Law as regards trusts are well-known and they can hardly support the contentions of the Mullaji Saheb. It is noteworthy in this connection that in the well-known Surat case the forty-ninth *Daee* who was just as infallible took up an attitude which was totally inconsistent with the claims now put forward by his son, the present Mullaji Saheb,—apart from the important fact to which Justice Marten drew attention, namely, that the present Mullaji Saheb could not produce a single instance of the extravagant claims having been exercised by any of his predecessors.

Admissions and Proofs.

The forty-ninth *Daee* in his written statement made the following important admission: "The *gadi* of the Mullaji Saheb at Surat is the *gadi* of religion. Nobody succeeds to the *gadi* by right of succession, but whichever person is appointed according to the Koran and the practice succeeds to the *gadi*. *And the person appointed is only the Mutawalli or trustee of the estate belonging to the gadi and the income thereof. And he is bound to manage the same according to the precepts of the Koran and according to the practice and customs prevailing since a long time.*" In the course of his judgment, Justice Marten drew attention to several documents in which the present Mullaji Saheb accepted the position of a legal trustee. In one instance not only was there a deed of trust by him under which he was a trustee, but he claimed under that deed and re-invested the compensation money in the purchase of part of the property which was accordingly conveyed to him as trustee upon the original trust. In another instance, the Mullaji signed a letter formally setting out his claim as managing trustee under the trust deed and, accordingly, in the proceeding before the Special Collector he was described as managing trustee of the Wakf. Referring to the Wakf deeds in connection with the Badri Mahal, Justice Marten says: "I draw particular attention to these deeds of Wakf or trust. They would appear to show that at that time it never occurred to anybody that it would be contrary to the religion of the Mullaji Saheb to be a trustee in the ordinary sense of the word. Nor was the question of accountability overlooked, for under Exhibit 64, he was only relieved from accounting for the balance of the rents after paying taxes and repairs. Presumably, therefore, he would be accountable for non-payment of these taxes or repairs. He would also be accountable for the corpus." Nor is that all. The plaintiffs in the Chandabhai case relied on some recent deeds and transactions to show

(Continued in column 5.)

* Previous articles in the series appeared on 9th, 12th, 15th, 17th and 21st instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1925.

A CALL TO ASIA.

When Rudyard Kipling in his oft quoted lines spoke of the meeting of the East and the West, he could hardly have realised, what eminent thinkers all over the world are now realising that the problem of cultural affinity between the two great continents is one of the fundamental issues of modern civilisation. Its importance is, on the one hand, derived from the fact that the impact of the economic developments of the West has produced remarkable reactions on Asiatic life and outlook; and, on the other, it is traceable to the spiritual vacuum suffered by the West which in its search for moral values is tending to turn to the Eastern conception of life which it otherwise despises. But the question is not by any means simple since even in its analysis there lurks the dangerous temptation of a facile synthesis. It is a commonplace to suggest, for example, that the millennium could be achieved through a union between the two civilisations mingled somehow or other. But the difficulties, even the risks attending this delightful consummation, are not so widely perceived.

In a stimulating article contributed to the excellent quarterly, "New Orient", edited by Mr. Syud Hossain at New York, Mr. Bertrand Russell, one of the cleansing intellects of modern Europe, has emphasised the perils involved in any hasty or indiscriminate endeavour of Asiatic countries to introduce the ingredients of Western civilisation. Culture, as Mr. Russell perceives, is a complex phenomenon but cultural contact with the West is influenced by the nature of political and economic contact. Partly because of the strength of the material motives, and partly of the character of industrialism which has become international, economic organisation is the most vital factor affecting the cultural conditions of the East. Hence the importance of industrialism whose spread Mr. Russell believes to be inevitable, even in the agricultural countries of Asia: not because industrialism seems desirable but because economic forces are irresistible. "I have the greatest sympathy", Mr. Russell says, "with Gandhi's attempt to prevent the industrialising of India; if it were possible for him to succeed, I would support him. But I am persuaded that success is quite impossible. The spread of industrialism is like a force of nature; we must accept it and make the best of it." We have only one observation to make about this somewhat deterministic forecast. Economic forces are, at bottom, the products of human beliefs and passions and are not something fatal and overwhelming; they can, therefore, be counteracted by changes in those beliefs. No omnipotent deity, but capitalistic syndicates of mortal and fallible beings, control these forces. Nonetheless, the essence of Mr. Russell's thesis is indisputable since economic forces are really powerful particularly as the industrial world is closely-knit. But if industrialism is not entirely inevitable and if its existing form and purpose as well as many of its effects are undesirable, is it possible to adopt industrial methods and technical efficiency without reproducing the vicious social organisation that accompanies it in the West?

Mr. Russell's answer to this profound and arresting question is not wholly reassuring. Viewing civilisation as a component entity, and with the conviction of a Marxian, he argues that culture in the last analysis is the product of economic factors. With industrialisation, therefore, religion would be adapted to serve material needs, education and the press would provide opportunities for propaganda, historical and literary traditions would be exploited to generate nationalism which is certain to be aroused through European agression. It is a dreary spectacle redeemed only by the hope that since any future civilisation must be world-civilisation, Asia must propagate her ideals. If she is not to be conquered spiritually by the West as she has been and is being conquered by arms. "Asia", he eloquently pleads, "must teach the West or unlearn her distinctive virtues." There is no other way out of the paradox. If the East does not learn the scientific skill of the West it will be exploited and oppressed by it; if it does, there is the danger of its acquiring the Western outlook on life. But harmony between the East and the West cannot be brought about by any premature synthesis or by any superimposition of alien culture; marriage between them can only take place where there is a basis of equality and a freedom for selection. Mr. Russell concludes with the hope that "Asia will come to the rescue of the world, by causing Western inventiveness to subserve human ends instead of the base cravings of oppression and cruelty to which it has been prostituted by the dominant nations of the world to day." It is a noble hope and a daring one. But it is for Asia to vindicate its title to spirituality by providing the nobler chart wanted by the hand of Europe which is ruthless at the helm.

SECRET MOVES?

For various reasons, some creditable, others quite unpalatable, the position of Indian Princes in the evolution of our national polity has, of late, been present in the minds of people. How is the status of Indian rrinces to be regularised in relation to the problem of Responsible Government in the land? If Indian Princes in their territory accepted the policy of His Majesty in regard to British India, the approach would be comparatively simple, but they love the titles and relics of feudal pomp permitting the backward among them to become a veritable drag on national progress. Recently when the Maharajah of Bikanir was in London, he told the "Review of Reviews" that he wanted the cultural identity of his subjects to be retained in order with the people of India. We have no doubt that he meant well, but we want to know something definite about the mysterious rumour of a Princes' Conference having been held at Bikanir this week. Though it is officially deemed presumptuous to follow rumour, we take the liberty on asking if there is anything significant in the report of the Bikanir Conference. Let us lift a corner of the veil—only a corner—about the purport of the proceedings. It appears that Lord Birkenhead is interested in the views of Indian Princes touching Responsible Government in India and that the scions of great dynasties are vexed about their status. Their relations were fixed during the final state of Britain's bid for Empire. The treaties and pledges binding them to loyalty are different; they have curious forms and divers complexities, but they solidify the compacts prior to 1858. Though much is made, ceremonially of course, of alliance with His Majesty, they remain feudatories to the Paramount Power which is the Government of India. Historically, geographically and legally, Indian States are part of India. We in British India have a every crisis of intrigue against Princes, fought for their *izzat*, against political officers. One of the causes of the revolt in the time of Canning was the insult offered to indigenous Princes. Why, then, are Indian Princes nervous about their dignity under Responsible Government? Nationalists have defended their status and in any form of Swaraj their honour as rulers will be secure. Liberals and Congressmen agree to the recognition of Indian Princes and the tradition they should maintain and any fugitive appeals to the British Government by a few effete individuals should be considered unworthy of our common loyalty to the Motherland.

Is there, however, any truth in the report that the alleged conclave of a few Princes at Bikanir is in response to the hint of the India Office that they had better clarify their ideas? After the interview of the Maharajah of Bikanir, Mr. F. H. Brown, a very faithful scribe wrote in the "Empire Review" asking for a Commission on the rights and privileges of Indian Princes. Now we understand Sir Warden Chilcott, a Liverpool M. P. and a confident of Lord Birkenhead, was present at the Bikanir Conference of a few Princes. The ostensible reason is, of course, the modernising of the status of Princes against the risk of Indians capturing the Central Government. Chapter X of the Montague-Chelmsford Report defines their position, but they do seem inclined—at least a few of them—to balkanise the land and secure a tinsel system of dignities for themselves against the presumptions of democracy. They will do well to trust the national instinct of India for the maintenance of their position, rather than any elevation of their status under the contemptuous seal of political officers. We find it difficult to credit the story that Indian Princes find something incompatible between responsible government in India and responsible government in their States. If they strive for exaggerated dignities offensive to the integral status of India, they should declare themselves in the open. The tendency of people is to arrive at mutual understanding and private bargainings should not be allowed to impede the worth of clean negotiation.

WANTED—AN INDIAN TRUCK ACT.

The need for a Truck Act in India has been pointed out in a pamphlet recently received by us. The term 'truck' in the original sense denotes the payment of wages in goods or otherwise than in current coin, and in a more extended sense it signifies deductions made from wages in satisfaction of some claim by an employer, to exact penalties for misconduct or bad work, or to make charges for material or power or other things supplied to the worker in the course of his employment. The English Truck Act came into existence for the purpose of prohibiting the payment in certain trades of wages in goods when that system was much in vogue and workers were defrauded of a good deal of their wages. The Act was afterwards amended and the powers of the employer were restricted with regard to making deductions from wages for breaches of discipline, spoilt work, and the like and thus the term 'truck' was extended in its sense. In this latter sense it is that a similar enactment is necessary in this country. The writer of the pamphlet has made out his case by describing the various methods of deductions prevalent in the Railway workshops and cotton mills in the city of Bombay, which would be illegal were there a Truck Act in force in this country. Though the instances given by the writer, who is one of the workers of the Social Service League, are confined to this city, we have no doubt but that similar practices or methods of making deductions from the workmen's wages are prevalent in other industries and at other places. Miss G. M. Broughton (now Lady Chatterji) in her book on "Labour in Indian Industries" has pleaded for a legislative measure to secure freedom to the Indian workers from undue fining. At present the power in the hands of the employers in this respect is unrestricted and the workers have to suffer much in consequence. The plea that this unrestricted power is essential for the purpose of maintaining discipline among the workmen is untenable. It is a confession of incapacity, as many works of high standing and efficient management have no recourse to fines. This short cut to the maintenance of discipline involves not only much hardship on the poor illiterate workers in this country, but also gives rise to much corruption and demoralization in that the fines are, in the first instance imposed by subordinates and in many works where fines are imposed, no appeal lies to the higher officials. Practically speaking, the power is unrestrictedly placed in irresponsible hands. Moreover, the natural temptation to use this unrestricted power prevents the employers from adopting the more humane and surer methods of maintaining discipline among, and increasing the efficiency of, their workmen. The enlightened employers in England and America have long ago discarded these crude methods though the short-sighted and incapable employers had not ceased to insist on the necessity of such unrestricted power. To say that the Indian workman does not deserve the legal protection proposed is to say that he is born with a double dose of original sin. The fact is the employers get the workmen they deserve.

Notes of the Day.

Secret War Preparations in Germany.

Academic circles in Berlin are angry with the London "Times" for its refusal to publish a letter categorically denying certain statements about alleged war preparations in Germany made by its special correspondent in Berlin in an issue of that paper dated 4th November last. The letter was written to the London "Times" by the acting director of the Kaiser William Institute for Physical and Electro-chemistry in Berlin-Dahlem and published in the weekly edition of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 18th December last. It brings into light the nature of the propaganda against Germany. The "Times" correspondent definitely stated that "the Germans are seeking opportunities to avoid the reduction of armaments prescribed under the Versailles Treaty. They have founded for this purpose a big laboratory, to which is affiliated the Kaiser William Institute in Berlin. Its object is to study war from a scientific viewpoint, and it is working in collaboration with other similar institutions distributed all over Germany, but in particular with the Hanover Institute for the examination of gases. All military ideas and discoveries of any value are carefully analysed in this laboratory." The head of the Kaiser William Institute denied that any such work was carried on in his laboratory, and proposed to the "Times" that its special correspondent should, "accompanied by an expert, come and find out the accuracy or otherwise of this assertion." But the "Times" did not even condescend to publish the letter, and the English public is led to believe in the continued existence of war material in Germany.

The Tribulation of Trotsky.

Telegrams from European sources have been informing us of the serious differences between Trotsky and his other colleagues in the highest Councils of the Soviet, and the latest news was that the chief lieutenant of Lenin, the man who thinks that the mantle of Lenin has fallen on his shoulders, was ordered to take a rest-cure in the Crimea by his political doctors. A recent issue of the "Badesche Presse," a South German organ run in the interest of the German Peoples' Party, explains in greater detail why Trotsky's fall is imminent. According to its Moscow correspondent the Soviet Press has now published in full the two great speeches made before the Moscow Committee of the Communist party by Kamenev and Stalin, at one of its recent sittings, in which they traced the history of the Russian revolutionary movement from 1905, and elaborated upon the varied part Trotsky took in it. According to Kamenev, from 1903 to 1917 Trotsky was really a Mensheyik, and it was force of circumstances alone made him change into a Bolshevik. This powerful colleague of Trotsky's now complains that a man who took such a long time "to see the truth" is not the person whose criticism and fault-finding attitude of certain people like Kamenev, Zinovieff and Rikow can take lying down. Their bitterness against Trotsky has increased because of the publication of a book through which he seeks to set into activity again all non-proletariat elements and under the guise of worshipping at the feet of Lenin, to establish in reality a Trotskism, which will be bourgeois in its ideals. It appears Trotsky's rest-cure will be of long duration, if his colleagues can succeed in their propaganda against him.

Neglect of Education in Aden.

A correspondent writes from Aden:—

"The Director of Public Instruction was sent here by Government about the end of November last. He stayed for about a fortnight, visited some schools, and gave an interview to members of the public. The simple problem before him was whether or not the orders of Government in the sphere of education had been carried out in Aden. To this end there should be Government or Municipal primary schools for all castes and creeds of pupils wherever 25 children can be collected (vide Rules under the Primary Education Act), there should be a few vocational schools teaching industries suited to the locality, a Government High School as in every district in India, and a small institution for training teachers. Of primary schools, there are three for Arab boys only, boys of other communities and all girls depend on *charitable* and *aided* primary schools! There is an industrial school in one town teaching carpentry though there are four towns in Aden all far apart from each other. And there is no High School, though there are a dozen English schools incapable of teaching anything beyond A B C, with the result that of the 80 per cent. of Muhammedans constituting the population of this port not one has risen to a high post in the service of his own town. All officers are aliens here. Lastly 95 per cent of the teachers are untrained and cannot be sent out of Aden for training since the process would be too costly. There is need for a local training school, the Instructor of which (or rather two Instructors—one of English and the other of Vernacular teachers) should be paid part-time salary for doing this most essential work. Now Mr. Lory, it appears, considered that it was a "waste of money to build a Government School" in Aden, that carpentry was not likely to be adopted by the apprentices under training, that in spite of a dozen aided or Government English schools with an enrolment of less than 600 or *50 pupils per school* there was hardly any waste of Government funds; that proper furniture, apparatus, living salaries, free primary education, training of teachers, etc. were so many 'fetishes'! Above all he gave no indication that the Deputy Educational Inspector who has been obstructed for years past should participate in the policy of progressive realisation of self-government especially in a department which is a 'transferred' one. On the other hand he was curious to learn whether he had been appointed permanently to Aden or had been sent on deputation. If Mr. Lory makes any recommendations whatever he is most likely to repeat what the Deputy Educational Inspector, Aden, has been advocating for years. Local officers who could not appreciate his advice should not continue to hamper him." The correspondent concludes that matters can only be set right by publishing the report of Mr. Lory and subjecting it to a searching public discussion, that what concerns a whole population should be considered by all and that no orders given in the dark can be acceptable. At all events it is obvious from what he says that the educational needs of Aden have been sadly neglected by the Government of Bombay.

(Continued from column 6.)

discussion. This tutorial system should be extended to the Honours course (this is already the practice in some subjects) and the M.A. course. In some of the modern Universities of India this system is being worked and it has proved very useful. Honours and M.A. students are not allowed to appear in the University examinations unless they have written a definite number of tutorial papers with their respective tutors.

Yet another suggestion may be made for the consideration of the Reform Committee. In the Honours and M.A. examinations let there be two Examiners for each paper, one internal and one external instead of one as at present. The papers will be examined by them one after the other without marking the papers: then the two Examiners may meet and adjust their individual marking and present a joint marks-sheet to the Board of Examiners. This will be a very good safeguard against favouritism and injustice, and will at the same time add to the prestige of the University in other provinces. This system is working in some of the new Universities with satisfactory results.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

(BY R. C. G.)

Now that the University Reform Committee has practically finished taking evidence and its members are busy drafting the report, it will not be out of place to make some suggestions for its consideration. Rightly or wrongly every University is drifting to be a teaching institution. If the Bombay University is to be a teaching University let it be so in the true sense of the term. Its first and foremost duty will be to take up post-graduate teaching in right earnest and not in the present manner. Let the post-graduate students be taught in a University College with an efficient staff. It is really a pity to see the post-graduate students, the prospective masters of the subjects, shifting for themselves. They grope in the dark and aspire not for advanced study but an easy pass in the examination. We cannot ignore the necessity of help and guidance of competent teachers. Not to speak of the residential Universities which have been brought into being all over the country, even the old-fashioned Calcutta University has very rightly taken the lead; and in spite of its many defects, it has done real service to the cause of education. For the present, students may be allowed to sit for the M.A. Examination as non-collegiate students, but the aim of the University should be to draw all post-graduate students to the University College.

Dyarchy in M. A. Course.

This suggests another serious flaw in the M.A. course. The regulation that the student must take up two languages in the M.A. course in literature suited the time when it was laid down. It requires the student to make a comparative study of two langnages. But it must be admitted, it has defeated its purpose. It is idle to expect the student to study comparatively when he has to depend upon his own ability and receives no help from the Professors of the College to which he is attached. Study of two langnages or a combined study of History and Economics in the M.A. course is certainly a thing of the past. It is meaningless obstinacy to stick to the past when the other Universities are marching forward. This dyarchy in the M.A. course leads to another serious result. It is not unusual to find a Professor of History or Philosophy or Sanskrit teaching English. The classes taught may be of junior students, there may be some instances where professors may have been successful more in teaching English than in their own subjects, but it is unjustifiable on principle and Universities must regulate its work principles. Let every professor devote his energy to one subject, let him be the master of his own subject and let him not be asked to fritter away his attention in twenty different subjects. Similarly we want the students to pick up the subjects after their own likings. Let there be complete differentiation between the Art and Science courses. It is quite in the fitness of things that the Inter-Science students have not to take up English. Similarly the University should not allow a student to take the degree in Arts with Science as his subsidiary subject. For instance, it is a curious sight to see a student taking up English in the M.A. course while he is serving as a Demonstrator of Chemistry or Physics in some College. Of course, there is some justification for the teaching of general subjects in the Previous class; so long as it remains a Certificate examination and a passport to certain technical courses. Physics and Mathematics should be included in the course. But the trouble is that the examination is now left to the colleges. It is inevitable that there is no uniformity of standard in the examination among the colleges and it is also inevitable that we see greater percentage of passes in the Previous than in the Intermediate Examination. So the best thing is to abolish the Previous class and make the Intermediate course consist of two years with different courses for Inter-Arts and Inter-Science. In that case the University should introduce vernacular instead of Physics and Mathematics in Inter-Arts if not in Inter-Science and make it compulsory also in the degree course. It is inconsistent and unfair to ask the M.A. student to study English with Marathi or Gujrati when these subjects are not efficiently taught in the undergraduate classes. Importance of vernacular in national life can never be too much emphasised.

Unwieldy Classes.

Another fact which may very well engage the attention of the Committee is the system of unwieldy classes of one hundred and fifty or two hundred students. It is an admitted fact that mass lectures are of no real benefit to the students. Professors have no opportunity of knowing the requirement of individual students. The University realised this drawback and that is perhaps why it introduced English Composition work specially in Inter-Arts and Previous classes. It was hoped to bring the professors in close contact with the students and enable them to point out defects and to suggest improvements. But here again the purpose has been defeated and the working of the system has been anything but satisfactory. In some colleges the Professor-in-charge or the Fellow has to correct some two hundred composition papers every week or fortnight and the result is obvious. In other colleges, the work is divided among professors of other subjects, sometimes not excluding Professors of Mathematics. It is not suggested that the professors of other subjects are not competent to correct English composition work. Far from that. The fact is that the papers are skipped over and returned to the students in no time, to the intense relief of the gentlemen concerned. If this system is to mean something then we must divide the students into different groups and allot each group to a particular professor and they should meet every week during definite periods for

(Continued in column 5.)

GEZIRA SCHEME.

ZIWAR PASHA'S APPEAL.

ALLENBY'S REPLY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Cairo.—Replying to the recent note of Ziwar Pasha, begging the reconsideration of the Gezira irrigation question with a view to strengthen good Anglo-Egyptian relations, Lord Allenby says that Britain is disposed to direct the Sudan Government not to give effect to the previous instructions regarding it on the understanding that the Expert Committee composed of Mr. Clutch, Engineer, Mr. Cremers, Chairman of Messrs. McGregors, Abdul Hamid and Suleiman Pasha, representing Britain and Egypt respectively, meets not later than 15th February to arrange the basis on which irrigation is to be carried out with full consideration for Egypt's interests, and report by 30th June.—Reuter.

WAHABIS ACTIVE.

NEARING JEDDAH.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Port Sudan, 27th Jan.—A despatch from Jeddah says that Wahabi activity continues in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, defences of which are now within the range of Ibn Saud's main army.—Reuter.

RUHR EVACUATION.

ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Berlin.—The British, French and Japanese Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister and the Italian Charge d'Affaires handed it to Dr. Luther a joint Note regarding the evacuation of the Ruhr.

In reply to the German Note of 6th January Lord D'Abernon stated that the third Note with full details would be sent to the German Government as soon as possible. Dr. Luther expressed disappointment that the Note did not contain details on which the non-evacuation of the Cologne Zone was based, and urged that the present state of suspension should soon be ended.—Reuter.

TEXT OF ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Allied Note to Germany says that it is not intended at present to enter into a discussion with the German Government nor deal with the allegations which could not, by any means, be accepted. The Allied Governments will, at the earliest possible moment, communicate what remains to be done by Germany under [illegible] 429 of the Treaty of Versailles. The German Government appears to misunderstand the import of Articles 428 and [illegible] the Treaty. It is for Germany, by fulfilling her obligations, to enable the Allies to restrict the occupation in the manner contemplated in Article 429, provisions of which the Allies intend to observe scrupulously.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 27.

The text is issued for publication on Tuesday of the interim collective Note handed, to-day, by Allied representatives in Berlin to the German Government on the subject of the evacuation of the Cologne zone. The Note declares: "The Allied Governments have taken cognisance of the Note, addressed by Herr Stressmann to the Allied representatives, at Berlin, on January 6th, in reply to a previous Note of the Allied Governments regarding the execution of the provisions of the Article 429 of the Peace Treaty concerning the occupation by their troops of a portion of the Rhineland territories including the Cologne zone. It is not the intention of the Allied Governments at the present juncture to enter into a discussion with the German Government on this subject, nor to deal with the allegations which they could in no way accept. As they have already informed the German Government, in their Note of January 9th, they will in due course address to them a further communication setting forth what still remains to be done by Germany for her obligations to be considered as having been faithfully carried out in the terms of the Article 429 of the Treaty of Versailles. The Allied Governments intend to make this communication at the earliest possible date. They must, however, now point out that the German Government appears to be misunderstanding the import of the Articles 428 and 429 of the Versailles Treaty. These articles have fixed at 15 years the duration of the occupation of the Rhineland, and have contemplated the reduction of this period only in the event of Germany faithfully carrying out the conditions of the Versailles Treaty. Certain of these conditions not having been faithfully observed, the Allied Governments can only abide by the terms of the Treaty. It is for Germany by fulfilling her obligations to enable them to restrict the occupation in the manner contemplated by Article 429, the provisions of which the Allied Governments for their part intend scrupulously to observe.—B. O. W.

SPANISH DIRECTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Madrid.—Following the presentation of 51 albums containing signatures of several million supporters of the Directory at a great gathering of Mayors and other provincial representatives, General Primo di Rivera declared that the work of the Directory was far from complete. He would remain at his post in Spain, and next year, at a similar meeting, would again give account of what the Directory had done. He forecast a number of Reforms, including fiscal and educational. In conclusion, he said that the Directory did not fear conspiracies, because it was stronger than all conspirators put together.—Reuter.

"HOPELESS."

DR. SUN-YAT SEN'S CONDITION.

CANCER OF LIVER.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Peking.—An operation performed on Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen has revealed cancer of the liver. The case is described as hopeless.—Reuter.

HASLAR DOCKYARD SECRETS.

ALLEGED COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

O'Leary, dockyard shipwright, and McGough, Civil Servant, who are charged, respectively, with communicating and receiving information about the Haslar dockyard were remanded at Bow Street, to-day, until to-morrow. Mr. Travers Humphreys for the prosecution announced that during Admiral Hotham's evidence he would ask that evidence should be heard in private on the ground that its publication would prejudice national safety. He stated that two letters were found on McGough, and one bore the stamp: "Irish Republican Army Number Seven Area, Britain." It was dated January 14th headed the "Intelligence Department" and addressed to the "Intelligence Officer, Britain." It related to the experiments at the Haslar Dock and on board the warship and also contained statements relating to the most important and most secret matter, the publication of which would be prejudicial to national safety. The other letter was a similar communication from Number One Area, Irish Republican Army, dated January 11th. The documents were found in O'Leary's room at Portsmouth, showing that O'Leary was the writer of the first letter which was sent to McGough under cover, through a woman living in London who appeared to have acted as a sort of post office for these people.

Rear-Admiral Hotham gave evidence that the publication of the statement in the letter with regard to the naval experimental tank at Haslar would prejudice national safety.

Mr. Mark Payne, Superintendent of the Admiralty Experimental Works, Haslar, said that the statements in the letter with regard to the secret experiments in 1924 were substantially accurate.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 27th:— O'Leary and McGough, accused in the naval plot case, were committed for trial at Bow Street, this morning. McGough was allowed bail of two sureties of a thousand sterling each. O'Leary was refused bail.—Reuter

OBITUARY.

AN EMINENT DOCTOR.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 26.

Sir James MacKenzie, an eminent heart specialist, died in London to-day at the age of seventy-one. He was recognised as one of the greatest living authorities on the diseases of the heart. A few years ago, when at the height of his fame he left his lucrative practice in London and founded an institute of clinical research at Saint Andrews in Scotland. It is stated that the greater part of the fees which he still earned in general practice was devoted to assisting the unremunerative work of this institution—the Institute of Preventive Medicine—which soon gained world-wide reputation.

The death is also announced at the age of nearly 82 of Lord Claude Hamilton who was for 50 years connected with the Great Eastern Railway, being its Chairman for 30 years. He it was who started and developed the Great Eastern Railway's Continental service *via* Harwich to Belgium and Holland. During the war he showed his great abilities as the organiser in the use of that service.—B. O. W.

LORD GRENFELL.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The death has occurred of Lord Grenfell. Reuter.

[Born in 1841, the late Lord Grenfell (1st Baron of Kilney) had a distinguished military career. He entered the 60th Rifles in 1859, served in the Kaffir War in 1878 and Zulu War in 1879. He was appointed Q.M.G. in the Transvaal (1881-82). He took part in the Egyptian and Nile Expeditions in 1882 and 1884 respectively. He was Sirdar of the Egyptian Army from 1885-92; commanded the forces in Suakin (1889. He was Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces War Office 1894-97 and commanded the forces in Egypt (1897-98). In 1899 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta which post he gave up in 1903 to command the 4th Army Corps till 1904. From 1904 to 1908 he was Commander-in-Chief of Ireland. The Cambridge and Edinburgh University had conferred the Hony. L.L.D. degree on the late Lord Grenfell.

NEPAL'S GOOD LUCK.

TRIBUTE TO PRESENT MAHARAJA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lecturing on "Nepal" before the Royal Geographical Society last night Lord Ronaldshay presiding Brig. General Bruce paid a tribute to the Present Maharaja of Nepal as by far the most enlightened Ruler Nepal had ever had.

Major Northey paid a warm tribute to the part played by the Nepalese army in the War. He referred to the growing desire among the Gurkhas to emigrate and said prompt measures were needed to prevent this becoming a real menace to the future welfare and prosperity of a very gallant little nation.—Reuter.

SIR HARI SINGH

TOURING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EVIDENCE LIKELY TO BE TAKEN ON COMMISSION.

The following cable from Reuter's Calcutta correspondent appeared in the British Press in mail week:—

Rajah Sir Hari Singh, the nephew and heir of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, is not in Calcutta, but is visiting friends in the Bombay Presidency. Reuter's correspondent is informed by officers of the Maharajah's Government who are at present in Calcutta that Sir Hari Singh has not been summoned to England, but that the Home Government has asked for certain information which may necessitate the heir apparent visiting England. It is more likely, however, that Sir Hari Singh's evidence will be recorded on commission in India.

The visit of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir to Calcutta is stated to be in no way connected with the recent case, but is for the purpose of a minor surgical operation.—Reuter.

FRANCE & CONCORDAT OF 1801

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In the Chamber, M. Herriot stated that the Counseil d'Etat which is the supreme tribunal for administrative law had given its opinion that the concordat of 1801 between France and the Vatican which was denounced by France in 1905 still applied to Alsace-Lorraine where it was enforced by Germany after the war in 1871. Government had accepted the ruling, and consequently the Concordat would continue to be applied there. The Opposition is expected to make the most of the dilemma in which the ruling places M. Herriot who is now faced with the paradoxical policy of withdrawing the representative at the Vatican for all France and of appointing a special representative for Alsace-Lorraine —Reuter.

BRITAIN & INDIA'S COTTON.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Sir Atul Chatterjee was entertained at a luncheon by the Colonial Institute. The Chairman, Mr. Charles Macleod, read an apology from Lord Birkenhead for his absence owing to bad chill. The Dominions High Commissioners were represented by Mr. Walton. Sir A. C. Chatterjee responding to the toast of his health declared that Indians welcomed the growing interest in London in Indian affairs, and recalled India's position among the commercial nations of the world. He emphasised that while more than half of India's import were from Britain, the latter took less than a quarter of India's exports. He laid stress on the fact that India wished to extend her markets in Britain, especially cotton, of which the average had grown from four million bales before the war to six millions at the present time, and pointed out that tests were being made so that Britain might get the most suitable staple possible.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

21ST INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

HIS ANNUAL ESSAY.

RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams, annual review, which is issued as a blue book, is quoted widely and at length by newspapers with commendatory introductions. The "Financial News," however, uses financial statements in it as the starting point for the thesis that British policy is tending to regard "Progress" from the wrong standpoint. It broadly argues that attention to the material welfare of the population is more important than the idealistic benefits which do not provoke corresponding mass satisfaction. It expresses the opinion that attention should be directed to "other charges" the halving of which would reduce taxation by eight per cent.—Reuter.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

An opposite view is expressed by the "Westminster Gazette", which pays a tribute to the economic progress revealed by the review and is of the opinion that political unrest is largely the result of sudden economic development.

The paper declares that steady and rapid improvement of the standard of living among all has produced a spirit of exaltation and a desire for full political independence, but the survey shows how generally non-co-operation has failed to repress the desire of Indians to learn the art of local government and also embodies many manifestations of the rapid economic progress since the War under the guidance and supervision of the British Raj.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

DEMAND FOR CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS MR. RAJU'S RESOLUTION.

The Government suffered its first defeat in the Legislative Assembly yesterday when Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's resolution asking for the immediate appointment of a Committee with a majority of Indian non-officials and with an Indian chairman to examine the whole question of exchange and currency in the light of experience gained since the date of publication of the Babington Smith Report and to make recommendations as to the best policy to be pursued to secure a system of currency and exchange best suited to the interests of India was accepted by 52 votes against 38.

The Assembly then discussed Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution asking for instituting immediately an enquiry into the grievances of the subordinate Railway staff. The debate was adjourned to the next non-official day.

Sir Basil Blackett was badly heckled in regard to the opium policy of the Government of India.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

MR. RAJU'S PROPOSITION CARRIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions and resume the adjourned debate on the Currency Committee resolution.

At question time Sir Basil Blackett was considerably heckled on the opium policy of the Government of India.

Replying to Dr. Datta, the Finance Member said there was no ground for the suggestion that Mr. Campbell had not satisfied the Government of India as its representative at the Opium Conference at Geneva. He said the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations summoning the Opium Conference had in mind the restriction of the export of opium. The representatives of America in order to prevent the smuggling of opium into their country placed a re-draft of the Hague Convention requiring restriction in the production of opium. The Government of India could not agree to this because the question of regulation of internal consumption of opium must be left to India.

Dr. Datta represented that public opinion, as voiced by the All-India Congress Committee and other political, religious and social bodies was in favour of limitation of the production of opium.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that in every country public bodies would be found which would oppose Government. He added that they had recently circularised the local Governments to ascertain the real feeling of India on the subject. He quoted the conclusions of the Opium Commission of 1895 that opium was not proving an injurious habit in India.

This was followed by a regular volley of questions in which Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar Mr. Jinnah, Mr. D. P. Sinha Mr. P. Shunmukum Chetty and Mr. Ramchandra Rao participated.

The Finance Member maintained his point of view and reiterated that the Government's opium policy was not influenced by any financial considerations.

Dr. Datta thereupon suggested that a non-official Indian be also appointed as an Indian representative at the Geneva Conference and that the administration of opium be transferred.

The Finance Member said the first part of the question did not arise. As for the second part he would be only too glad if the subject were transferred. (laughter.)

The President appointed a Standing Committee on Public Petitions consisting of the Deputy President (Mr. Rangachariar), Chairman, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Mr. Ismail.

CURRENCY DEBATE.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Raju's resolution for the immediate appointment of a Currency Committee with a majority of non-official Indians and an Indian Chairman. An interesting discussion followed leading to the eventful adoption of Mr. Raju's resolution by 52 votes to 38.

Sir Basil Blackett opposed the amendment of Dr. Lohokare which proposed to commit the Government to a particular point of view about the Currency policy, which, he said, should be left to the Currency Committee to formulate. Although he was personally opposed to gold currency, he made it clear that the Government of India was not in any way committed regarding future currency.

Dr. Lohokare's amendment was put and rejected.

AN AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment in favour of the adoption of the gold standard and the establishment of a State Bank was ruled out. He, however, spoke strongly on the currency policy of the Government in the past. Next to the United States of America, India, he said was the country which should have stabilized its currency. On the other hand as the result of pressure from a secret conclave at Whitehall forty crores had been lost by the sale of Reverse

(Continued on next page.)

COUNCIL OF "ELDERS'

UNDOING "YOUNGSTERS'" WORK

REJECTED CLAUSE IN A BILL RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Council of State held a two hours sitting to-day. Sir Leslie Miller was sworn in.

After about ten questions had been answered, the election was held of a panel of eight members from among whom six will be selected to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways. The result will be announced later.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

An interesting discussion took place on the formal motion of Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, who asked for the concurrence of the Council to the alterations made by the Legislative Assembly in September last in the Bill passed by the Council of State relating to Government and other provident funds. When the Bill was passed by the Council of State in September last, there was a provision which enabled the employer to deduct from the amount payable to the employee certain sums of money. It was laid down that in the case of contributory provident funds, that is, in cases of funds in which both the employer and the employee contributed, the employer could deduct (a) any amount due under a liability incurred by him (the employer) but not exceeding the total amount of the employer's contributions credited to the account of the employee and of any interest or increment which had accrued on such contributions, (b) where the employee had been dismissed from employment or where he resigned service within five years of employment the whole or any part of the amount of any such contributions (paid by the employer) interest or increment. When the Bill went down to the Legislative Assembly the non-officials deleted the second clause that is the clause which enabled the employer to forfeit the provident fund contribution of the employer in case of dismissals or resignations of the employee before five years' service. The main objection advanced by the non-officials in the Lower House against this provision was that it would be unjust on the part of the employer to give the employee a double punishment not only of dismissal (sometimes without sufficient reasons), but also of forfeiture of the amount duly earned. It was further pointed out by the non-officials in the Assembly that labourers were sometimes dismissed because of their joining labour unions. The Assembly for these reasons deleted the second clause.

Mr. Crerar to-day formally moved in the Council of State that this change might be accepted.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chadwick, Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Railways, in a spirited speech urged the restoration of this clause without which the good will would become a bad law. Contributory provident funds were largely started by Railway Administrations in the interests of employees, but for obscure reasons the Assembly had rejected the sound provision in the original Bill. Employees were dismissed only after a good case had been found against them. No one was dismissed arbitrarily by the Railway Administration and if any one was dismissed arbitrarily the remedy must be found not through a Bill of this description, but by other means. Last year, eight railways disbursed eightytwo and a quarter lakhs of rupees to their employees and only one quarter of a lakh was withheld on account of dismissals and misconduct such as theft and interference with women passengers. These facts showed how the employees of the Railway Administration valued the provident funds. If the sound provision enabling railway employers to forfeit their contribution to employees on account of misconduct or resignation before five year's service was not restored, then Legislature would be discouraging the starting of provident funds and thereby defeat the principles of this Bill. It must be remembered that in these cases the employee's own subscription was never touched, but only the employer's money and there should, therefore, be no objection to the restoration of the clause. As an additional safeguard to the interests of the employees, Mr. Chadwick moved, by way of an amendment, that the provident fund rules should specify the reasons for which an employer could dismis his employee.

Mr. Sethna supported the proposition of Mr. Chadwick as fair and considered the Assembly's arguments as flimsy.

Sir Arthur Froom endorsed Mr. Sethna's observations.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari also supported the amendment of Mr. Chadwick.

On the other hand, Messrs. Karandiker and Khaparde opposed the amendment.

Mr Karandiker thought that the Legislature should not arm the employer with more powers than were necessary.

Mr. Khaparde said the provident fund was a general fund contributed both by the employee and the employer in the interests of both. The authority to judge the reasons for the dismissal should be a third party and not the employer in whose hands the money happened to be nominally placed.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary in supporting the amendment of Mr. Chadwick said the House should restrict itself to laying down sound principles for guidance of various officers who had to administer the provident funds.

The Council then adopted the amendment of Mr. Chadwick amid a few dissentient voices and thereby restored the provision in the original Bill. The Bill as restored will now be sent to the Legislative Assembly.

The Council Adjourned till to-morrow.

PT. MOTILAL'S REPEALING BILL.

DISALLOWED BY VICEROY.

NON-OFFICIALS DISSATISFIED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

On the eve of to-morrow's debate on the Ordinance, the Viceroy has thought fit to reply to Pandit Motilal Nehru's letter for sanction for the introduction of the Repealing Bill, stating that he is unable "under the present circumstances to accord sanction to his Bill."

What this circumstances are that justify such withholding the sanction are of course the prerogative of the Viceroy, whom he will not disclose for the benefit of the public nor may the public demand it by any means known to law. They need not be blamed if they draw their own conclusions on so manifestly an unjustifiable misuse of Statutory powers.

NON-OFFICIALS' ATTITUDE.

VOTE OF CENSURE EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

I understand that Pandit Motilal Nehru received late, last night, from the Legislative Department, a communication intimating that the Governor-General has disallowed his Bill intended to repeal the Bengal Ordinance.

This news was made known this morning and it has caused great dissatisfaction, in non-official circles. The grounds which actuated Lord Reading to disallow the Bill after having sat over it all these months, are not yet available, but the feelings, of non-officials at Lord Reading's action would find visible expression to-morrow, when Mr. C. Dorgiswami Iyengar's resolution on the Bengal Ordinance comes up for discussion and it is probable Government will in effect receive a vote of censure.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONDEMNATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

In view of the forthcoming debate on the Bengal Ordinance in the Assembly, Mahatma Gandhi was asked his opinion on the Bengal Ordinance and whether in view of Lord Lytton's speech before the Bengal Council and the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly he had altered his opinion. He said he had seen nothing to change his opinion; on the contrary, he held that both the speeches were irrelevent to the issue before the nation, because he held that the powers taken under the Ordinance should not be granted except on an extraordinary occasion and then also never without the sanction of the duly elected representatives of the people. In matters where questions of life and death were concerned and where the liberty of the subject was involved opinions of functionaries, however highly placed they may be, were of no consequence. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi went further and said "India had been used to such emphatic declarations before now. Did not Sir Michael O'Dwyer and even Lord Chelmsford practically swear that treason and conspiracy were rampant in the Punjab and did not Sir M. O'Dwyer claim to be able to prove the existence of general rebellion in the Punjab? We know now that there was very little warrant for these statements." Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, was glad that so far at any rate as the Ordinance was concerned Indian opinion was unanimous in condemnation and hoped that the agitation against it will grow in strength day after day, so that it might become irresistible.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES

OPIUM QUARTERS OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

According to the Manchester Guardian's Geneva correspondent Opium quarters are optimistic with regard to the possibility of favourable results of the Japanese effort to reconcile the American and British views. As Mr. Porter pointed out, in the preliminary discussion, the procedure now generally agreed upon is that opium-smoking should be abolished within fifteen years after certain date. The difference of opinion concerns the question of fixing the date. Mr. Porter in a speech gave the impression that he was not trying to exaggerate the extent of the dispute but was inclined to reduce the difference to its real size.—Reuter.

"AUSTRALIA DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 26.

To-day, was Australia Day, being the 137th Anniversary of the first British settlement in Australia. It was celebrated in London by a luncheon, over which Sir Joseph Cook, the Australian High Commissioner in London presided. In proposing "Our Birthday," Sir J. Cook said that last year had been one of booming prosperity for Australia. Her trade had now grown to dimensions never known before. He added: "We are profoundly thankful that we are the buttress of the British Empire and not a burden any longer."

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance. 18522

EXCISE SEE-SAW.

LIQUOR VS. TODDY

REPORT FOR 1923-24.

The Government of Bombay (Revenue Department) has issued the following Resolution in regard to the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1923-24:—

The outstanding feature of the year was a further decline in the consumption of country and foreign liquor below the level of the previous year. In the case of country liquor the decrease amounted to 89,000 (these figures are exclusive of Aden) gallons bringing the total reduction since the year 1919-20 to no less than 10,21,000 (these figures are exclusive of Aden) gallons or 35.7 per cent. The fall was the most marked in urban areas, *i.e.*, district headquarter towns and towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards, while a slight increase occurred in rural areas. The figures of total and *per capita* consumption for the two areas excluding Aden during the quinquennium are as follows:—

Year.	Consumption in London proof gallons. Rural areas	Urban areas	*Per capita* consumption in drams. Rural areas	Urban areas.
1919-20	14,08,000	14,50,000	4	23.5
1920-21	12,22,000	16,21,000	3.7	21.8*
1921-22	9,20,000	13,08,000	2.8	17.3
1922-23	7,66,000	11,60,000	2.3	15.3
1923-24	7,75,000	10,62,000	2.4	14

*The reduced *per capita* consumption in spite of increased total consumption is due to the increase of population in urban areas. These figures make it abundantly clear, that while on the one hand the problem of drink in this Presidency is essentially an urban one, on the other hand great strides have been taken in recent years to bring down consumption to a low level.

2. The statistics of the sale of foreign liquor in the Presidency proper given in the report are not comparable with those of the previous year owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts. But the totals of wholesale and retail transactions during the past three years show a reduction of 7,21,000 gallons or 24 per cent. since 1921-22. In Sind the consumption of foreign liquor increased by 40,500 gallons during the year. The increase of 401 in the number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor in the Presidency proper was due to licenses being taken out in large numbers for the sale of denatured spirit and flavouring essences.

CONSUMPTION OF TODDY INCREASED.

3. The fall in the consumption of liquor was accompanied by a striking increase of 4,63,000 gallons in the consumption of toddy. This would at first sight suggest no gain from the temperance point of view but only the replacing of the more expensive intoxicant by a cheaper one. But a detailed examination of the figures of consumption for the various districts fails to support this view. Thus in the town and island of Bombay a decline of 50,000 gallons in the case of country liquor was accompanied by an almost equal (53,000 gallons) fall in toddy, while in the Ahmedabad District, which showed the next largest reduction in liquor, viz: 15,000 gallons, the increase in toddy was 1,400 gallons only. In Surat the consumption of both liquor and toddy rose by 7,881 and 3,15,529 gallons respectively, while in Dharwar it fell by 4,662 and 62,482 gallons, respectively. In Sholapur an increase of 3,338 gallons in liquor was accompanied by a reduction of 1,51,887 gallons of toddy. As pointed out by the Commissioner of Excise no great reliance can be placed on the figures of toddy consumption since, unlike the figures for country liquor, they cannot be checked by any independent test. But, while the largely increased consumption which they evidence is undoubted, it cannot be affirmed with any degree of certainty that it replaced country liquor to any material extent. The figures cited above would go to show that the reasons for the increase were apparently of a local character, while the fact that the increase of 4,262 licenses in the Presidency proper occurred mainly under the head of Domestic Consumption Licenses would further support the inference that the increased consumption occurred amongst a class who ordinarily use toddy and not amongst those who are addicted to country liquor.

4. The consumption of ganja, bhang and charas increased by 12,071, 2,754 and 850 seers, respectively, while that of opium decreased by 1,673 seers. The latter was due largely to the high price now charged for the drug; while the comparative cheapness of the hemp drugs coupled with other causes led to their increased use. In view of their comparatively harmless nature the increase however calls for no particular notice at this stage. In the case of bhang the increase occurred in Sind, where bhang is used as a cooling beverage during the hot weather. The increase of ganja on the other hand occurred chiefly in the Presidency proper. The Commissioner of Excise is of opinion that this increase is due to people finding country spirit too expensive and resorting to ganja. It is however noticed that the consumption of ganja went up by 5,930 seers in the year 1922-23 when the use of charas, of which 8,588 seers were consumed in the previous year was stopped in the Presidency proper. This fact would strongly suggest that the increase of ganja was due to the prohibition of the more deleterious drug and was only remotely connected, if at all, with the reduced consumption of liquor. The increased use of the drug should however be watched and the Commissioner should report in due course whether any measures should be devised to check it.

LEVEL NOT REACHED.

5. Considerable interest attaches to the fact that although the consumption of country liquor was in excess of the previous year's level in fifteen districts, in no case did it approach the sanctioned ration for the district. The total figures for the whole Presidency, excluding Aden, where the rationing system has not been introduced are as follows:—

	London proof gallons.
Sanctioned ration for the year 1923-24	24,25,550
Actual Consumption	18,39,033
Unused ration	5,86,517

Government are of opinion that, although

(Continued on page 12.)

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Councils. He said Government had been consistently committing a fraud on India. A person who committed fraud went to jail, but the Finance Member under whose regime 40 crores were lost to India was now adorning a provincial "gadi."

MR. R. RAO'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao moved an amendment which urged the appointment of a Currency Committee "without unavoidable delay" (in place of "immediately") and "with an adequate and effective Indian representation" (in place of "a majority of Indian non-officials and an Indian Chairman").

Sir Basil Blackett said the remarks of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were neither moderate nor sober and were a little too strong for being used in the House. He told Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the Currency Committee appointed in South Africa to which Mr. Mehta had referred did not have on it a single South African (laughter).

Mr. Mehta:—What about England?

The Finance Member said no such Committee had been appointed in England.

Continuing, the Finance Member expressed readiness to accept Mr. Ramchandra Rao's amendment but with reservation that Government did not thereby commit itself to anything more than what was said in the Viceroy's speech on the subject.

Mr. Patel fully endorsed Mr. Jamnadas's speech and asked Mr. Rao as to how his resolution improved the position when the Finance Member was not going beyond the Viceroy's observations. Mr. Patel supported Mr. Raju's resolution. He said it was true that it left it to Government the business of selecting the Indian non-officials on the Committee and that Government might select such Indians only as would record official degrees but that could not be helped. As Mr. Jamnadas had pointed out Government's waiting policy was due to its desire to stabilize the exchange at 1/6. If that was so, the case for the immediate appointment of a Currency Committee was proved. India, said Mr. Patel, wanted a gold standard so that Government could not manipulate matters as it had been doing in pursuing the policy of reverse councils to the detriment of the Indian agriculturist and to the benefit of British traders.

Mr. Jinnah supported Mr. Ramchandra Rao's amendment which he said was more graceful than the resolution because in any case the selection of the personnel rested with Government. He could understand opposition if this House was to elect the members to the Committee.

Mr. Patel:—Then move it (laughter).

Mr. Jinnah continuing deprecated the Finance Member's commentary in accepting Mr. Rao's amendment and asked why the reservation had been made by quoting the Viceroy's speech. He hoped Sir Basil meant to accept the amendment without any reservation.

Sir Basil Blackett reiterated that he could not commit Government beyond the remarks of the Viceroy on the subject. He, however saw no material difference between the position he took up and that of Mr. Ramchandra Rao.

As the Finance Member resumed his seat Mr. Rao intimated that as Government could not go beyond the Viceroy's speech he would withdraw his amendment.

MR. RAJU'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Thereupon the original resolution of Mr. Raju was put and carried amidst applause, 52 voting for and 38 against it. The Assembly then rose for lunch.

RLY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. H. Krishnan Acharya moved that an enquiry be immediately instituted into the grievances of the subordinate employees of Indian railways with special reference to the rates of wages, methods of payment and deductions by fines, hours of work and holidays, provision for old age, leave gratuity provident fund, medical relief, opportunities for promotion to higher grades, housing accommodation, unequal treatment regarding conditions of service based on racial grounds, unfair retrenchment and recognition of railwaymen's unions by Railway Agents.

Mr. Acharya urged that this enquiry should be conducted by a Committee consisting of five members elected by the Assembly, three representatives of the railway employees to be appointed by their organisations and three members to be appointed by the Government of India one of whom to be the Chairman. In commending his resolution, the mover said he was pleading on behalf of seven lakhs of subordinate employees who were under the thumb of their officers. These seven lakhs of people were doing hard work day and night for twelve hours a day and but for their service the railways could not be run. The speaker read out some of the representations he had received from railway employees in regard to their salaries, hours of work and general service conditions and proceeding said there was differentiation shown between Indian and Anglo-Indian in the matter of recruitment, salary, promotion and other respects. Mr. Acharya quoted the instance of one Mr. Naidu who had served the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for twenty-three years but who was served with notice on some technical ground and even deprived of his gratuity. Concluding the speaker said discontent among Railwaymen was so deep that an enquiry was immediately called for. Committees and Commissions had been appointed several times to deal with the grievances of the men at the top and it was the duty of the Assembly to see that an enquiry was instituted for the benefit of the rank and file.

Sir Charles Innes at this stage, wanted to know whether some of the amendments appearing on the agenda were in order and he also complained that due notice had not been given to the Government of some of them.

The President felt some sympathy with the objection raised by the Commerce Member but the resolution was only for a Committee of enquiry and it was open to the Commerce Member to see whether he was prepared to consider the matters raised by the amendments. Therefore, the President said he would not deprive the authors of the amendments of their opportunities. But at the same time the President said he must rule out of order the amendments of Lala Dunichand (which asked that the grievances of the public should also be ascertained) and the motion of Mr. W. M. Hussanally (who wanted that an enquiry should also be conducted into corruption on the railways.) These matters, said the President, were beyond the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Sykes (Bombay) admitted that the railway subordinates had their grievances but they were not so universal as Mr. Acharya had tried to make out. It was sheer optimism on the part of Mr. Acharya to expect that the grievances he had referred to could be removed by the appointment of a Committee. The appointment of a Committee was not the real method of solving the problem.

Moulvi Abul Kassim suggested that instead of appointing a Committee the Central Advisory Council for Railways should be asked to enquire into the grievances and report to the railway authorities for consideration. This would save time, expense and trouble.

Lala Dunichand supported the resolution and pressed his view that the wages of railway subordinates were so low that they were obliged to resort to receiving money from the public. He complained that there was a wide gulf between the salaries of the officers and the rank and file. Personally, he would not mind if the salaries of the officers were reduced and the money distributed among the subordinates.

MAIN GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Joshi enumerated some of the main grievances. He said station masters on branch lines had to work 24 hours. Appeals against dismissals to the Railway Board were not attended to. The housing of the Indian employees was different from that of the Europeans and the daily rates of wages were unjust to the employees in the workshops and other places who served for years. Mr. Joshi particularly objected to a term in the agreement taken from employees which treated their services as always temporary and never permanent. He said, when the Indian Civil Service to which Sir Charles Innes belonged wanted a guarantee not of the Indian people but of the British Parliament and the Secretary of State why should not the railway employees be at least given permanent service.

The discussion was adjourned till the next non-official day.

GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM POLICY

SIR BASIL HECKLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

An interesting feature of today's sitting of the Assembly was the explanation by Sir Basil Blackett of the Government opium policy with particular reference to the session of the Opium Conference and a regular volley of supplementary questions which followed from the non-official benches. The original questions were tabled by Dr. S. K. Datta, Sir Basil Blackett's written answer stated:

"Mr. Campbell's replacement by Mr. Walton is due to the fact that he was called to London and Greece in connection with certain matters requiring his presence there. Mr. Campbell is the British representative on the Greek Refugees Settlement Commission and came to assist us in the Geneva Conference only for a short period. Mr. Campbell did not fail to give full satisfaction to the Government of India. Mr. Walton is Assistant Secretary to the Economic and Overseas Department of the India Office, which deals with opium matters and as such is fully conversant with details of the Government of India's policy. The appointment of Mr. Walton as an Indian delegate was made by the Secretary of State for India and so far as the Government of India are aware apart from being asked to pursue the acceptetd policy he was not given any specific instructions. The Government of India have seen the newspaper reports. Official reports of the proceedings of the Conferences have not yet been received. The Government of India will consider the question of placing copies thereof either on the table of the House or in the library, as soon as they are received. The Government of India have nothing to add in regard to the deliberations of the first Conference viz that convened to consider the continued use of prepared opium in Far East. Burma is the only province in India in which opium is smoked to any large extent, but arrangements for rationing and registration are so complete and check against the spread of the habit to the bounder Burmans so effective as not to leave any room for outside criticisms. As regards the second Conference the position is as below:—

The Government of India welcome this opportunity of explaining the facts. The resolution of the Council of the League of Nations under which this Conference was summoned had in mind not the restriction of production of raw opium and coca-leaf to the amounts required for medicinal and scientific purposes only, but the limitation of their export for medicinal and scientific purposes i.e. for manufacturing of drugs. The American delegation, however, placed before the Conference a re-draft of the Hague Convention, Article I of which requires the Contracting Parties to confine the production of opium to medicinal and scientific purposes. Mr. Campbell raised the question of competence of the Conference to discuss a matter that was not on the agenda, had not been in the mind of the Government of India in taking part in the Conference and in respect of which, therefore, he had not received specific instructions and though the Conference decided against him he reserved the right of the Government of India to raise the question again before the Assembly of the League. The general policy of the Government of India is clear and well-known. As regards exports they have no intention to export any drugs or raw materials for manufacturing them to countries that do not want them. In fact, the Government of India have gone further and refused or restricted exports in some cases. As regards imports drugs and raw materials for their manufacture cannot be imported except under a license issued by the Excise authorities and in practice except *charas* (hemp product) no drugs or raw materials are imported into into India otherwise than by smugglers, except for medicinal or scientific purposes. As regards internal consumption the Government of India consider that it is an internal question essentially for each country to settle by itself and that it is not a matter which could be regulated for India by international conventions. Excise is in the Governors' provinces a provincial transferred subject and it is for the Ministers in consultation with their legislative councils to determine the policy. Then there are the Indian States, rulers of which have to settle their own internal policy. Mr. Campbell was instructed to secure the addition of a proviso to Article I of the Re-draft saving the rights of the Government in India to regulate domestic consumption of raw opium and the Hon. Member must have seen from the newspaper reports that the Indian delegation acted accordingly. The second Conference has recently resumed its sittings after an adjournment and it will be convenient to postpone any further statement to a later date.

Dr. S. K. Datta: Do I take it that Mr. Campbell is still a member of the Standing Advisory Committee?

Sir Basil Blackett: I am not aware what the position exactly is! He will be re-employed, if available. It is very probable.

Dr. S. K. Datta: May I ask whether the American contentions was to regulate the export of opium and that it was necessary to control opium traffic at the source and, therefore, restriction within the limits of India was brought with that point of view?

Sir Basil Blackett: The American contention was, I understand, that in order to prevent smuggling of opium and opium derivatives into America it was desirable that India should restrict her production of opium to the production required on a medical certificate and for scientific purposes and in order to prevent smuggling into America Americans proposed a drastic alteration of internal conditions in regard to opium in India.

Dr. S. K. Datta: Is it a fact that various public bodies—political, religious and social upheld the American contention that opium in India should be restricted to medical and scientific purposes? The All-India Congress Committee, the Indian Liberal League and I believe, the Christian National Council all passed resolutions asking for this?

Sir Basil Blackett: There are usually in most countries bodies which oppose Government. The Government of India will be very ready at any time if any member takes opportunities offered him to obtain by means of a resolution for discussion of this subject in the Assembly. I notice with interest that no member or body of members seems to be sufficiently interested in this subject to secure that opportunity.

Dr. S. K. Datta: May I ask whether the Government of India will be willing to call a conference of those interested in this subject so that the policy of the Government of India might be understood?

Sir Basil Blackett: I regret if the Hon. Member does not understand the policy of the Government of India. I have tried to make it clear.

Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar: Is the Hon. Finance Member aware that in the last September Session a number of members of this House put down resolutions on this question and they did not get it in the Ballot?

Sir Basil Blackett:—I noticed that a certain number were put down but they were not successful in the ballot which, probably, implies that the number interested was not sufficient.

Mr. E. G. Fleming:—Will the Government be prepared to state with regard to consumption of opium in Burma whether it is consumed by Burmans or Chinese labourers resident in Burma?

Sir Basil Blackett:—I believe the facts are available for those who choose to look them up.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—May I know whether it is a fact that it was represented in this Conference that Indian public opinion was opposed to the proposals which were made by the American delegates?

Sir Basil Blackett:—I am not aware whether any exact statement to that effect or to the contrary was made.

Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar:—May I know whether it is the Finance Member's view that we oppose this measure because it is a Government measure?

Sir Basil Blackett:—I was not aware that the Hon. Member did oppose it.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha:—With reference to the statement of the Hon. Finance Member that the Government did not export opium to those countries that did not want it will the Hon. Member be pleased to state if in exporting opium to certain countries Government requires in those countries a certificate certifying that the amount of opium which is demanded is required for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes?

Sir Basil Blackett:—The Government of India export opium only to those countries and in such amounts as are desired by those countries whose Government gave a license for import.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha:—I will give a definite instance. In exporting opium to the Straits Settlements do Government satisfy themselves that the amount of opium that is generally taken there is required for medicinal and scientific purposes?

Sir Basil Blackett:—Government do not inquire what purpose the Government of Straits Settlements has in giving a license for import. That is surely the job of the Government of Straits Settlements.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha: May I take it that in exporting opium to the Straits Settlements Government do not in any way satisfy themselves that the amount of opium which is sent there is more or less than that which will be required for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes?

Mr. President: The Hon. Member must ask questions which are direct and primary concern of the Member of Government concerned. I am not aware that Sir Basil Blackett is responsible for the policy of the Straits Settlements Government.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha: I will give a concrete example with reference to the statement of the Hon. Member that domestic consumption of opium is left to be regulated by different ministers. May I take it that the Government of India have no settled policy so far as domestic consumption of opium is concerned?

Sir Basil Blackett: I do not think the Hon. Member should take that at all. I do not understand the import of his question.

Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty: Does the Government of India realise that before launching upon a philanthropic policy of preventing the use of opium in other countries their first duty is to see that the use of this intoxicant in India is prevented having regard to its injurious effects upon the people of India who are suffering from the excise policy of Government? Do Government realise that the rights of the people should not be bartered away for philanthropic purposes to other countries?

Sir Basil Blackett: I do not think that the Hon. Member is justified in saying that the people of India suffer from the excise policy of the Government of India in regard to opium. There was a very authoritative committee on the subject of the use of opium in India in 1895. Its conclusions were that the use in India of opium was well established and on the whole not an injurious habit. That it certainly was not abused to the extent, shall we say alchol is abused in some countries.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao:—Instead of quoting what was said in 1895 may I ask whether the Government of India have given any consideration to the recent opinions expressed by the Medical Council, All-India Congress Committee and National Liberal Federation in regard to bringing the use of opium under some kind of control in India?

Sir Basil Blackett:—The Government of India have given very careful consideration to the present position in regard to the use of opium in India and to some of the opinions expressed on the subject as will have been observed by those members who have followed the proceedings. A suggestion has been made that the subject of use of opium should be examined by some kind of an international Committee. I do not know what the fate of that suggestion has been, but it has been put up before the Conference in Geneva.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao:—Will that extend to remedial measures in India?

Sir Basil Blackett:—I do not think it will be the job of a Committee of that sort to suggest remedial measures. Remedial measures, I think, are largely a matter of education. Take the case of Bombay where there is some suggestion that opium is administered to infants to keep them quiet while their mothers are working. The view taken, I believe, by those concerned is that the only way to deal with it is education of mothers.

Mr. Jinnah:—May I ask one question? Perhaps the Hon. Finance Member is aware as it was reported in last night's paper that a Commission has been appointed and if the newspapers' report is correct will the Hon. Member take any steps to ascertain real Indian public opinion and in the light of that give instruction to our representative there?

Sir Basil Blackett:—The Government of India have been at considerable pains to obtain real opinion of India on this subject. Local Governments have quite recently been circularised with a view to an understanding of their views in regard to the present condition. The Government of India have stated over and over again that they are not actuated by financial motives in this matter, that the question of financial results of any restriction of opium is not one which would deter them from taking such action as may be within their power to reduce any evils that may be the result of the present system in regard to the use of opium. But it is obvious that in a country of the size of India with problems of Indian states and social and religious customs with regard to opium that prohibition of ordinary use of opium throughout India would be a very drastic step and I have yet to learn that Indian opinion is in its favour.

Dr. S. K. Datta: May I ask the Hon. Member whether he would be willing to transfer the administration of opium from his department to that of Education, health and lands where properly it belongs and is the Hon. Member prepared at the next meeting of the Conference to appoint to it a non-official Indian together with an official representative of the Government of India?

Sir Basil Blackett: The second question certainly does not arise. To the first question I can only answer personally. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to transfer this subject to the education, health and lands department.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask what is the religious custom connected with opium to which the Hon. Member referred?

Mr. President: I think the Hon. Member better give notice of that. We had better pass on to the next question and before we do so I should like to say that the House has enjoyed considerable latitude and many of the questions which I have passed as supplementary would not have been admitted if they had been placed before me in another form.

THE KENYA LOWLANDS.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas drew attention of the Government in the Assembly to-day to the statement made to the Press by the Rt. Hon. Sastri regarding the Viceroy's announcement about the proposed deputation of an officer to Kenya. Mr. Bhore explaining the Government position said, "The Parliamentary white paper on Kenya was published in 1923. The temporary reservation in the lowlands of an area which did not infringe on the native reserves or conflict with the native requirements was foreshadowed in order to test the strength of the Indian demand for land for agricultural purposes. In their representations on this subject the Colonies Committee of the Government of India strongly emphasised that they were averse to the principle of reserving land for any immigrant race in Kenya, but suggested that if it was decided to allot land for Indian colonisation then before applications were invited an opportunity should be given to send an officer from India to report on its suitability from the Indian point of view. Information was received last November, that an area had been inspected by local officers and earmarked provisionally for Indian occupation. It is also understood that the East African Indian National Congress has been invited to send its representatives to inspect this area and has agreed to do so. In the circumstances the Government of India decided that the Standing Emigration Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature should be consulted on the proposal to send an officer from India to investigate its suitability for Indian colonisation. The Committee will consider the matter at their next meeting and until their report is received no decision on its can be arrived at. From the reservation made by the Colonies Committee on the general principle of allotting land to particular communities in Kenya to which I have already referred and in which the Government of India entirely concur, it will be observed that at no time has there been any question of acquiescence in a policy of segregation.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Bhore assured that Government would not act without ascertaining soon the opinion of the Standing Emigration Committee of both the Houses.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether the memorandum on the Colonies Committee on the subject had been supplied to the Emigration Committee. Mr. Bhore replied in the negative.

ONE LAKH DAMAGES

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "STATESMAN"

MR. SUBASH BOSE'S GRIEVANCE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

At the High Court before the Registrar a suit was filed on behalf of Mr. Subash Chunder Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation under arrest under the Bengal Ordinance, against Messrs R. Knight and Sons, the Proprietors of the "Statesman" newspaper and Mr. R. Knight, Editor of the "Statesman" for recovery of one lakh of rupees as damages for an alleged libel published in the "Statesman" on the 26th November last. The plaintiff stated that the article in question intended wantonly and maliciously to injure and vilify him and bring him into contempt, hatred and infamy. The plaintiff further alleged that the allegations made in the article constituted a gross libel on the plaintiff.

The plaint was admitted and the defendants were directed to file written statements.

DR. P. C. GUHA ROY.

LET OFF ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy who was arrested on Sunday on a charge of sedition under section 124 (A) I. P. C. applied through counsel for bail before Mr. S. C. Mullick, District and Sessions Judge, Alipore. As the public prosecutor did not oppose the bail application, the Judge granted the prayer and ordered the Doctor to be released on bail of Rs. 2,000 with personal recognizance of a similar amount.

QUEENSLAND'S COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Brisbane.—Queenland's Cotton Crop for 1925 is estimated at 20,000 bales, increase of hundred per cent compared with last year. Most of small farmers now have cotton patch.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONDITION IN FAR EAST.

BRITISH OFFER OF IMPARTIAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Reuter learns that the British Government is prepared to accept the appointment of an impartial Commission to investigate opium conditions in her Far Eastern Possessions. It was stated that financial considerations did not influence the British Government in the least, and that measures would be enforced to reduce opium-smoking in Far Eastern Territories.—Reuter.

BRITISH GUIANA.

"FAVOURABLE OPENING FOR INDIANS."

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Amery, opening the office and showroom established in Westminster by the Government of British Guiana, said that there were few richer parts in the Empire than Guiana and few less developed owing to lack of capital and population. He was glad to think that Government and the people of India were becoming aware of the fact that British Guiana provided a favourable opening for Indians of all classes, free from political difficulties and race objections, which stood in the way of emigration to other parts of the Empire. He understood that the Government of India was making a final investigation through the Commissioner into the prospects for Indians. He hoped that the outcome would be a steady flow of settlers and a marked stimulus to the development of the Colony in which he anticipated a great increase in sugar production. Rice crop was developing and remarkable diamond discoveries might lead to other developments.—Reuter.

FREQUENCY OF LEPROSY IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

I

In the last column of the Indian census paper three "afflictions" insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy are recorded. The census of 1921 gave a total of 102,513 lepers but there are strong reasons for believing that this does not represent all those in India suffering from leprosy.

On the morning after the census was taken in Calcutta thirty patients suffering from leprosy attended the special dispensary which is held for this treatment, and it was found on enquiry that only two had been entered in the census as suffering from leprosy although all of them knew they were lepers. Why should they publish the fact they were suffering from a disease which brings social ostracism and loss of employment?

It is a popular idea that leprosy is a visitation of the Gods and that it is the result of some terrible sin. It is also a popular idea that "once a leper always a leper". So leprosy is classified as an "affliction" along with insanity anr deaf-mutism. The leper is supposed to belong to a class apart; he is separated once and for all from the rest of mankind. Now, human nature rebels against social separation and therefore the leper hides the fact that he is suffering from the disease as long as possible, and it is only when he is far advanced and can hide it no longer that his condition becomes known.

If shame prompts the sufferer to conceal his condition, ignorance plays a large part too, for there are large numbers of people suffering from leprosy who are themselves ignorant of the fact. The menial staff of a certain institution in Calcutta was examined by the writer and out of sixty no less than five were found to be suffering from leprosy, although unaware of the nature of the disease. They suffered but little pain or inconvenience and had not sought medical advice, although they were working in a medical institution under medical men. Patients often come for diagnosis in an advanced state of leprosy after having been treated by several doctors for other ailments, the diagnosis of leprosy having been overlooked in the earlier stages. Indeed leprosy is a disease regarding which there is extraordinary ignorance among medical men, many of whom are familiar with the appearance of the disease only when the face has become thickened and nodular or when the fingers and toes have become deformed. Seeing there is such ignorance among the members of the medical profession we cannot wonder that there is still more ignorance among people in general or that few cases of leprosy are diagnosed in the earlest stage.

For these two reasons therefore unwillingness of those who know that they are suffering from it to disclose their disease and the ignorance of others regarding the nature of the disease—it is surely justifiable to suppose that the census estimate is short of the actual numbers. It has been stated authoritatively that villages, in which as many as twenty-five known lepers were living, appear in the census as harbouring none. It would be no exaggeration to multiply the census numbers by five or even ten. A conservative estimate gives the number of lepers in India as nearer one million than 500,000. This means that one in every three or four hundred people is a leper

The leprosy problem is therefore serious. Many belittle it by saying that more people die of cholera and other fatal diseases and that far more people suffer from malaria. But leprosy is a disease apart. Those who talk in this way would themselves far rather die of cholera or suffer from malaria for many years than become lepers. One of the most terrible things about leprosy has always been that it is not a fatal disease but a living death. The unfortunate sufferer is socially dead and is shunned and despised by all till he comes to loathe himself.

The leprosy problem is of first importance and must no longer be put aside as impossible and impracticable.

We believe that there is a solution for the problem and if the proper means are taken the incidents of leprosy may be rapidly diminished and the disease stamped out of India within a few generations.

HOW DO PEOPLE GET LEPROSY.

There are three main theories of the origin of leprosy:—

1. That it is contracted from the parents before the birth of the child in a way similar to syphilis. The frequency with which children of leper parents suffer from the disease led to this theory; but children who are separated early from their leper parents seldom or never contract leprosy while children of healthy parents who live in a house where there is a leper servant frequently develop the disease. Moreover Europeans coming to India from countries where leprosy is not endemic have not infrequently become lepers. If leprosy is ever congenital it is a very rare occurence and not of practical importance.

2. Hutchinson brought forward the theory that leprosy was due to eating fish especially putrid fish. When Hansen proved that leprosy was due to a germ living and growing in the tissues of the body Hutchinson modified his theory and said that such germs were present everywhere and that all that was necessary to produce leprosy was the eating of putrid fish. If that were so then leprosy would be found in many countries where it does not at present exist but where just as much stale fish is eaten as there is in countries where leprosy abounds.

There is a certain amount of truth in Hutchinson's theory, because the eating of stale fish or any kind of stale food lowers the resistance of the body which then forms a suitable soil for the leprosy germ to grow in. But he made a mistake in saying that the germs are ubiquitous, for the germs only exist where lepers are or have recently been present.

3. The third theory, which is undoubtedly the true one, is that leprosy is transmitted by contact with infectious lepers.

All lepers are not infectious; and those who are infectious and capable of transmitting the disease are not equally so. The most repulsive looking lepers are not always the most dangerous; indeed some of the most repulsive of all, who exhibit their deformities to elicit alms, are often not at all dangerous as the germs have died out, leaving only deformities and sores.

It has been found that leprosy, though a contagious disease, is not highly so.

The *longer* the contact and the *closer* the contact the more likely is the disease to be transmitted.

Leprosy is a disease of the skin and the nerves. The germs when in the nerves are not likely to get out of the leper's body and enter into a healthy body especially as they are very few in number when they are in the nerves But when they are in the skin they are nearer the surface and also far greater in number. Fortunately the germs are not found in the most superficial layer of the skin and it is only when this waterproof layer is broken that the germs have a chance of getting out.

The skin inside the nose is however much thinner and lepers who appear to be quite healthy and just like other people may be suffering from leprosy and discharging large numbers of bacilli which may infect other people. These germs may get on to the skin of a healthy person and get scratched into the skin of the body or inside the nose; in other words they may be planted in the deeper layers of the skin just as potatoes are planted in drill holes in the earth.

Even then the germs will seldom produce any disease unless the power which the body has to resist them has been lowered by some other disease, by unsuitable food or by indulging in unhealthy habits.

In India the joint family system favours the spread of leprosy in two ways. It leads to crowding together in one house, and if one of the members is a leper the others run a great risk of infection; and secondly it is not uncommon for one person to be overburdened with work while the others sit lazily at home, both overwork and laziness predisposing to leprosy.

Most lepers have acquired the disease in their own homes from relations, servants or friends; but there are innumerable opportunities of acquiring it outside the home. Infectious lepers are to be found as teachers in schools, pupils in schools, students in colleges, clerks, shopkeepers and servants, travelling in trains and other public vehicles, jostling in the crowd, occupying rooms in public hotels, eating and drinking at public restaurants. The opportunities of infection are not few or far between. The only reliable insurances against acquiring leprosy are personal cleanliness and good health.

WEATHER & CROP REPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

United Provinces, North-western Circle, 23rd January:—Prospects of wheat and gram are good and sugarcane poor.

Bengal Week Ending 21st January:—During the week the rainfall was nearly general all over the Presidency. Reaping of winter paddy is almost over. Trans-plantation of summer rice is progressing. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. Harvesting of mustard and pulses and preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute have commenced in East and North Bengal. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair.

Assam, January 26th:—Out-turn of winter rice cotton, mustard, tea and sugarcane and prospects of spring rice are normal.

United Provinces, Rohilkhand Circle, Week ending 17th January:—Weather has remained clear but exceedingly cold frost fell from 13th to 16th and as a result of this rabi crops have turned pale and suffered much. Local wheats have rusted while the pusa varieties are doing well. Bols are working and preparation for sowing cane are vigorously going on.

Punjab, 24th January:—There was light rain here in parts of almost all reporting districts and it was beneficial to standing crops.

(Continued from column 3.)

contended that in any case the plaintiffs could not claim the exclusive right to use red and green labels with yellow ground. The plaintiffs' tea was known independently of the use of red and green labels. There were several tins of tea in the market with different names, which bore red and green labels on yellow background. These tins were similar in shape to the plaintiffs. The tins used by the defendants were somewhat larger than those used by the plaintiffs. Further the plaintiffs tea was not known as "Red Label Tea" and "Green Label Tea" but as two qualities of tea and the said labels did not convey the idea of ownerships independently of the name of the owner. The plaintiffs' tea was not known as either "Red Label Tea" or "Green Label Tea" but merely as "Brooke Bond Tea."

The defendants denied that the "get up" of the plaintiffs' tins had any distinctive mark as claimed. Even Liptons had got three qualities known as the yellow green and red label qualities and it could note therefore mean that nobody else could use the yellow, green or red labels on tins containing tea. The defendants denied that they used the labels and "get up" with a view to imitate the plaintiffs' tins and labels.

The defendants' tins and labels resembled the tins and labels of many other dealers whose tins and labels resembled those of the plaintiffs.

The defendants also denied that the so-called resemblance of the plaintiffs' tins rendered it probable that customers would purchase the defendants' tins in the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' tea.

They further denied that the use of such tins and labels by the defendants was intended or calculated to mislead purchasers or others into the belief that the tea sold by the defendants was the plaintiffs' tea.

Mr. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bailey appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon. the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the defendants. The Advocate-General exhibited several tins of different manufacturers which had similar labels as those of the plaintiffs. They were "Broken Pekoe Tea," "Bugle Band Tea," "British Empire Tea" and "Amber Tips Tea." Mr. Coltman stated that the turn of these manufacturers would come.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments dissolved the interim injunction and fixed an early date for the hearing of the suit.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

The first Criminal Session of the current year commenced on Monday morning at 11 a.m. when his Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, presided.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Sir Henry Macnaghten the Sheriff of Bombay were also present with his Lordship at the time when the sessions commenced.

There are altogether 16 cases for trial out of which two are murder cases, one for attempt to rape, one for kidnapping, one for abduction, one for cheating, one for attempt to commit mischief by fire, one for possession of forged or counterfeit currency notes and the rest for theft and housebreaking.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING YOUNG GIRL FAILS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza and Common Jury.

Emperor

v/s.

Prag Tawan.

The accused was charged with kidnapping a young girl under 16 years of age, under sec. 366 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Manecksha appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. Daruwala appeared for the Defence.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Dhanibai was residing with her father in Kamatipura 11th Lane. The accused was a sweeper and was residing in 5th Lane Kamatipura.

On about 7th November, 1924, Dhanibai left her father's house at about 7 or 8 p.m. and went out for begging. While she was in the 5th Lane the accused met her and offered to take her to a liquor shop. The girl refused to go at first but on being persuaded she reluctantly went to the liquor shop with the accused. At the shop she was given liquor. The accused then told her that if she went home in that state, her father would be angry with her. The girl thereafter went towards Pydownie for begging. The accused followed her put her in a Victoria against her will and took her to his house. From there the accused took the girl to the Mahaluxmi Railway Station where they entrained and came to Mahim. The accused and the girl passed the night in the open near Mahim. The next morning the accused took her to Andheri and they both stayed in the house of the accused's brother Jiva. In the meantime the girl's father was informed that his daughter was at Andheri. The father therefore came to Andheri and there he found his daughter in the house of the said Jiva. She was sleeping on a bed and the accused was sitting by her side. The girl was brought to Bombay and the father then complained to the Jamat. The Jamat held a meeting where the accused and his brother were present. At the meeting the accused and his brother made certain statements. The Jamat then called upon the accused to accept certain suggestions of theirs. The accused however failed to observe them and hence information was given to the Police.

The defence of the accused was that he did not kidnap her. The girl went willingly with him. The Jamat wanted him to pay Rs. 200 and in consideration of that they had promised to marry the girl to him. He then paid Rs. 50 which they misappropriated. Subsequently they came to his house to recover the balance. He refused to pay any money and they assaulted him and gave information to the police. This was a false case got up against him.

After the evidence and arguments of the counsel on both sides his Lordship summed up the case to the Jury, who unanimously brought a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship accordingly acquitted the accused and discharged him.

TEA MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

Brooke Bond (India) Ltd ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Desai Dalal and Co. a firm ..... Defendants

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

In this suit the plaintiffs obtained a Rule Nisi and Interim Injunction against the defendants on the 9th January, 1925, restraining them from importing or exposing for sale in India, teas which were not the genuine teas of the plaintiffs.

The hearing of this Rule came up to-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewala.

The plaintiffs' case was that they had been carrying on business for many years as tea merchants and were selling their well-known "Red Label" and "Green Label" tea in India and elsewhere. The plaintiffs' tea had acquired a considerable reputation and sale in the market. The said tea known as "Red Label" was packed in round tins labelled with red labels on yellow surface. On the red labels were printed the words "Brooke Bond Tea Vacuum packed." The tea known as "Green Label" was packed in round tins labelled with green labels on yellow surface and on the red labels were printed the words "Brooke Bond Tea Vacuum packed." On the tins of these tins there appeared certain embossed lettering with reference to the opening of the tins.

The plaintiffs' tins sold under these particular labels bearing the words "Brooke Bond Tea and the words "Red Label Quality" and "Green Label Quality" had acquired a great reputation throughout India and the East generally and had an extensive sale. The defendants had been importing and selling in Bombay and other parts of India two qualities of tea, viz., red label quality and green label quality described as "Nilgiri D D Tea" packed in similar tins as those used by the plaintiffs, to which were affixed Red and Green labels similarly, printed on yellow surface and with similar embossed lettering on the lids.

The plaintiffs' contention was that the labels lettering, style, colour and the general get-up of the defendants' labels and tins constituted a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' goods and they were calculated to mislead purchasers and others into the belief that the tea sold by the defendants was the tea of the plaintiffs.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the plaintiffs had no cause for complaint with regard to the tins used by the defendants. On two sides of the plaintiffs' tins the words "Brooke Bond Tea" appeared very prominently, which conveyed to the public that the said tins with the said words contained tea of the plaintiffs. In the same way the tins of the defendants bore as prominently the words "Nilgiri D D Tea." On the plaintiffs' tins there appeared the words "Green Label Quality" and "Red Label Quality" but there were no such corresponding words on the defendants' tins. Further the printed matter on the respective tins and the embossed matter on the lids of the tins were different. The defendants also

(Continued in column 2.)

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COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 26.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 70/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan./Feb sellers 71/6.

Tone:—Firm but quiet.

Australian Jan./Feb. sellers 68/6

Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. buyers 67 and May/June paid 60.

Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. buyers 66/3.

Tone:—Firm but quiet.

Club No. 2 Calcutta April/May paid and buyers 65/3

Choice White Delhi Jan./Feb. sellers 65/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 27.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Mercantile Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	9 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	59 6 0	9 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla 61	0 0 0	9 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Gawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 14 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 9 0	14 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	65 8 0	13 3 0
Mowra seed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	43 0 0	6 8 0
Castors eed	65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Deli very	....	5 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	8 8 0	
Linseed, May ..	14 0 9	
Groundnuts J/F ..	65 8 0	
Cotton Seed M/A ..	5 7 0	
Castor Seed M-M. ..	12 0 0	
Cotton Seed F-M. ..	5 7 0	

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 26

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb. sellers £24 7/8

Linseed Tone:—Fully at the late rates. Closed with slightly better tendency.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net March/April done 49 1/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net May/Aug. done and buyers 49/3.

London, Jan. 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was fully at late level and the tendency was rather upwards. Closed for Jan./Feb. sellers at £22 3/8.

Cottonseed Bombay closed steady for Jan./Feb. quoted at £10 1/2

Castorseed Bombay for Jan./Feb. sellers £23 1/4

Rapeseed Toria Jan./Feb. sellers 20 1/4

METALS.

London, Jan. 26.

English best Selected Copper £69 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B £65 5/8
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal £ 8 3/16
Hard Spelter £30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8
Tins Block £264 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, January 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 27.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German ..	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 0 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Sanchetas Joint ..		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Flat Rod		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Roger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 ..		57 8 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2 ..		66 8 0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, ..		67 8 0
" " 1 1/4		66 4 0

SKINS SALES.

Goat skins were offered 1,164,000 and Sheep skins 952,000. Goat skins were active and there was good demand, the prices ranging for Prime from par to 2 pence higher.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March 18 1/2.

Plantation, First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 19 1/2.

Tone: Closed easier with moderate business.

London, Jan. 23.

Market has been nervous and the daily fluctuations checked active buying by consumers but trade demand was expected to make the market steadier. America has sparingly but cannot run the risk of running down of their stocks too low in view of much reduced reserve of stock available in London. The possibility that Britain will return to the gold standard has probably caused restriction of credit which appears to have affected all commodities but it cannot affect for long an article of consumption of which evidently there is exceeding production. On the whole, the rubber position is considerably and immensely consolidated by the liquidation of weak accounts in all markets.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 26.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. sellers 44

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

HINDU GYM. BEAT I. L. I. 1-0.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the I. L. I. attracted a large number of spectators. It is noticeable that for their last few games the Hindu Gymkhana have not been able to muster the same team and the inclusion of substitutes has become fairly common. It is hardly fair to the hard working set of backs and forwards to have to bear the responsibility of the extra work occasioned by including substitutes who cannot be expected to show the form of regular players. This was especially the case in the above match when Pathare, Shete and Gupta were overworked to such an extent that it is really marvellous how their opponents did not score. Their performance was really creditable against a fast set of forwards who had the advantage of a good combination with their first line of defence.

The I. L. I. started the game minus the aid of a goalkeeper and this state of affairs continued throughout. Within ten minutes of the start the Hindus missed two good opportunities of scoring and though they tried to improve matters, the poor finishing of the forwards prevented their obtaining a goal. The I. L. I. next took up the offensive and continued their pressure on the opposing goal for some time. It was at this time that the steadiness of Shete and the energy of Pathare that kept the citadel intact. Gorak shkar in goal was an acquisition and at times his coolheaded resourcefulness prevented a certain score. Coutinho and D'Souza were doing well in the I. L. I. half line and many good passes went out to the wingmen. Half time found a blank score sheet.

Within two minutes of the restart the Hindu forward line got going and Paranjpye finding himself well marked transferred to Navak who found the top of the net with a clinking shot. Navak is a versatile player and makes himself at home in any position on the field. He has played right extreme, full back, half-back, and inside forward in as many matches and has acquitted himself well. Even play followed and both goals were in danger. Albert spoilt many a movement by conceding "sticks." Ten minutes before the end the I. L. I. made determined efforts to equalize but they were baffled sometimes by Shete by his characteristic "condrives" sometimes by Gorakshkar who was never at a loss when in a difficult position. Just before the final whistle the I. L. I. obtained a short corner but Albert conceded "sticks" when in a good scoring position.

HINDU GYMKHANA:—Gorakshkar; Pathare and Shete; Ajinkya, Gurta Khoti; Senjit, Kothare, Nayak, Paranjpye and Jayakar.

I. L. I.: J. Pontis and D. Pontis; Coutinho, Ferrao and D'Souza; Wilfred, Jacob, Diss, Amansio and Albert.

Referees: Messrs. Leontzini and Kote.

TELEGRAPHS BEAT IMPERIAL BANK 3-0.

In a match played on the Oval between the Government Telegraph and the Imperial Bank the former ran out winners by three goals. The game was by no means one-sided as the Bank were responsible for several dangerous attacks on their opponents goal but were unable to effect anything on account of a lack of understanding among the forwards. Goadby for the Bank was prominent for his good defence. D'Cunha opened the scoring for his side in the initial period as the result of an individual effort.

In the second half he repeated the performance and a little later accepted a back pass from his right extreme and banged in his third goal. The Bank created a diversion occasionally with a sudden swoop but Johnny D'Souza did not get sufficient support from his colleagues.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH:—Windsor; Peel and Murray; Wood, Dudley and Page; Moore, Walker, Kishandar, D'Cunha M. C. D'Souza.

IMPERIAL BANK:—Morris; Shaikh and Goadby; Fernandes, Pavri and Ramji; J. C. D'Souza, J. D'Souza, Godhino, Cooper and Talpade.

Referees: Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

After tieing (two all) in the final of the Poona District Hockey Tournament on Thursday the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots from Secunderabad and the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Poona, met again this evening in the replay. Both teams played a good game, but the Shrops forward line combined to more advantage. However, the Scots frustrated all attempts at scoring and the teams crossed over with a blank sheet. In the second period the Shrops through Williams opened their account and then began to press home attack after attack. Well served by their half-backs the forwards soon made things warm for the visitors. Wesley of the Shrops sent in the second goal from a melee in front of the Scots goal about ten minutes before the end and a little later again beat the goalkeeper with a difficult angle shot. The R. S. L. I. thus won by three goals to the Royal Scots nil.

At the conclusion of the game Major General Richardson, Commanding the Poona District after congratulating the teams on their good play presented the cup to the captain of the winning team.

TENNIS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The Semi-finals of men's Doubles of the All-Burma Lawn Tennis Championships concluded to-day.

Following are the results:—G. Pears and W. Martin beat L. G. Owen and H. Ashton by 6/0, 6/3 and M. Ueda and Po Thaw Da beat G. S. Terry and G. R. Letey by 6/4, 6/3.

THE MAILS.

London, Jan 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th inst. have been delivered here to-day.

SHIPPING.

S S Morvada: The B I S N Company's steamer Morvada, 5103 tons, Captain T L Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain S. Konishi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Katina:—The L Edward steamer Katina, 2874 tons, Captain Samothrakis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Leghorn, with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, 4272 tons, Captain Y Saito, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lanterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels, 3849 tons, Captain Wittinghburg, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

27-1-25.

S S Naldera for London:—5 bundles Fox skins (for fur) H A Ammoff; 7 bales Goat skins tanned, M Laduk; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, M Laduk; 2 bales sheep skins tanned H B Ramjee & Co.; 5 bales Goat skin tanned H B Ramjee & Co.; 3 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramjee & Co.; 15 bales goat skins tanned, L Hassam; 20 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassam; 2 pots Lemon grass oil, G Sachidina & Co.; 44 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai & Co.; 6 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 50 cwt fishmaws, H A Mohamed & Sons; 2 boxes cotton prints, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 bales jackals and samachas skins raw, Cox & Kings Shipping A Yd. 1 bales cat skins raw, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld.; 4 bales Kharsak skins raw, Cox & King's Shipping Agency, Ltd.; 4 bales Goat skins tanned, Haji N Haji Elsa; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, Haji N & Haji Elsa. 5 bales cow hides tanned. Haji N & Haji Elsa; 31 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 5 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 5 bundles lamb skins (for furs) F Hajioff; 2 bundles woollen carpets and rugs, Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ld. 37 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co. Ld.; 57 bundles lamb skins (for furs) H A M Showal; 9 cases bristles W H Brady & Co. Ld.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—46 cwt gum Tragacanth, E Virjee & Co.

S S Foyle for Hull:—4000 cwt castor seed, K Devchand & Co. Ld.

S S Gazana for Havre:—2 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 55 bales hemp, F F Cammbell & Co. Ld.; 4000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 353 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Gazana for Hamburg:—102 bales cotton fly, N Dattaraya; 45 bales cotton canvas cuttings pieces, J Purmanand & Co.; 165 cwt. Gum Arabic, E Virjee & Co.

S S Gazana for London:—8 bales Goat skins tanned H R Rahemanbhoy & Co. 2 bales sheep skins tanned, H R Rahemanbhoy & Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—312 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 50 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 605 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 55 bales cotton, H Gopalji; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Homestead for New York:—2 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 cwt condiments, Owen & Okell. 18 bundles Felt Rugs woollen, Grindlay & Co. Ld.; 291 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Chanda for Genoa:—100 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.; 3 bales silk waste John Leslie & Co. 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—220 tons Old Scrap Iron, H K M Jaitha & Sons; 200 cwt buffalo horns, M Aziz; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.. 2030 cwt rape seed, Gorio Ld.

S S Navigator for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, A Durst.

S S Navigator for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co. 50 bales cotton, Spanner & Co. 525 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cherea for Bari:—6000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros..

S S Cherea for Constanza:—25 bales cotton sweeting T M Raisha Ld.

S S Cherea for Venice:—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Cherea for Trieste:—330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Konistan for Dunkirk:—1265 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—440 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Katina for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Katina for Ghent:—21 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—1121 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nisaki Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.; 600 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Muroran Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mroran Maru for Kobe:—380 bales cotton, N Fatehalli; 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Soanghai: 1090 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 1799 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokohama:—3 cases sandalwood oil, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaki:—800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton G V Lanke; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Atago Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Toflushima Maru for Hongkong:—140 cwt shark fins, H A Mohamed & Sons.

S S Tokushima Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

27-1-25.

S S Lanterfels from Hamburg. Agents: Lionel Edwards Ltd.—

From Hamburg:—300 casks Lubricating oil, 25 casks solidified Lubricating oil, 250 casks White oil, 200 casks Mineral oil, 300 casks Mercury oil, 300 casks chlorate of potash, 75 casks sulphate of iron, 40 casks hyposulphate of soda, 120 casks Red Lead, 100 drums Red Lead 20 drums caustic potash, 417 drums Magnesium chloride, 36 cases Asbestos sheets, 109 cases empty bottles, 805 cases hollow glass 40 crates hollow glass, 100 bundles hollow glass, 300 bundles brass sheets, 100 bundles brass circles, 268 cases brass circles, 49 cases Enamelled ware, 21 cases Ink, 10 cases cotton velvets, 75 cases Wine, 99 cases Earthenware, 69 cases Tacks; 1110 cases spirits, 42 cases glassware, 40 cases boric acid, 30 cases aloes, 21 cases chemical products, 50 cases Naphtaline balls, 36 cases old Files, 35 cases iron ware, 239 cases Aniline colour, 15 casks Aniline colour, 25 casks safety fuse, 25 packages safety fuse, 494 packages hurricane lamps, 200 packages exhausted cloves, 100 packages copper sheets, 550 bundles coper sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 150 bundles gellow metal circles, 300 bundles yellow metal squares, 312 bundles box boards, 461 bundles steel bars, 783 drums bleaching powder, 54 cases paper, 374 bales paper, 14 bales rubber plates, 100 coils wire, 98 D/bags caraway seed 500 D/bags sugar, 250 bales straw boards, 40 bales old newspaper, 100 D/bags Glue, 60 kegs Borax, 40 kegs Alizirine, 200 kegs Alum of Potash lamp, 17 carboys Formic Acid; 200 casks Epsom Salt, 525 bags Epsom Salt, 67 bags Plumbago powder, 2375 D/bags granulated sugar, 285 cases Beer, 20 barrels Oxalic Acid; 20 barrel ssalaammoniac crystals, 566 pieces Spelter.

From Bremen:—200 reels wire, 100 coils wire, 25 bundles wire, 450 bundles steel sheets 300 bundles steel plates, 25 bundles brass rods, 428 bundles copper sheets 50 packages copper sheets, 499 D/bags broken tiles, 125 bags broken tiles, 155 bags chains, 65 bags Iron washers, 173 bags Rivets, 122 reels paper 40 cases Amorces. 29 cases Iron ware, 367 cases Nails, 50 cases Beer, 100 cases bottled beer 300 mats and 273 cases empty bottles, 250 cases school slates, 40 casks antimony salt, 50 cases aluminium circles, 31 cases bolts and nuts, 138 cases galvd. plates.

From Antwerp:—100 bundles copper sheets 3280 bundles steel rods, 126 bundles Angles, 1722 pieces Angles, 357 pieces Tees, 999 pieces Iron bars, 80 bundles Iron bars 14239 bundles Hoops, 7550 bundles steel bars, 36647 pieces steel bars, 168 pieces steel sheets, 3900 bundles steel shets, 2950 bundles tubes, 240 pieces Tubes 827 pieces steel plates, 100 pieces steel flats 720 pices joists, 40 bundles wire, 54 crates, tiles 480 bundles iron squares, 150 D/bags farina, 100 D/bags Dextrine, 364 D/bag Bolts and Nuts, 335 bags Belts and Nuts, 285 bags rivets. 574 cases nails, 200 cases rice starch, 28 cases Apothecary ware, 1484 cases Window Glass 50 cases Panel pins, 26 cases cottons, 16 cases Tinfoils 220 cases Naphtaline, 50 cases Ink. 59 cases Paper, 30 cases Washing blue, 23 cases aniline dyes, 17 cases Tissues, 5 bales tissues, 141 cases Aniline colours, 54 barrels Aniline colours 9 kegs Aniline colours, 75 kegs Borax 52 kegs dying materials, 14 drums Dyeing material 58 cans dyeing material, 1055 casks dyeing material 138 cases dyeing materials, 11 barrels dyeing materials, 50 barrels alizarie paste, 626 drums sodium sulphide 50 kegs sodium sulphide, 106 drums zinc chloride, 41 cases cotton cobroideries, 64 cases Syrup, 400 casks red lead, 20 casks Oxalic acid 45 cases Dyes paste, 57 kegs dyes paste, 260 kegs dyes dry, 259 cases Dyes Dry, 55 drums Dyes Dry, 730 sacks carbonate of soda, 43 barrels sugar of lead, 15 cylinders Anhydrous Ammonia, 25 casks Chrome Alum, 225 bags sulphate of alumina, 23 kegs hydrosulphide of soda.

From Rotterdam:—239 cases dyeing materials, 237 cases dyes dry, 53 cases aniline dyes, 263 cases Aniline colours 87 casks Aniline colours, 190 casks Aniline salt 30 casks Bichromate of soda, 400 drums sodium sulphide.

S S Gamaria from Rangoon. Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:

From Rangoon:—50 bags beans, 40230 bags Rice, 1907 bags cotton seeds, 36 bales cotton waste, 6 bales jute canvas, 26 tusks ivory, 40 cases cutch, 203 bars Pig lead, 25 pieces Block Tins, 1556 pieces teak square ends, 2180 pieces Teak squares, 1919 pieces teak sleepers, 4800 pieces teak boards, 3969 bundles teak boards, 6963 bundles scantlings, 58205 pieces scantlings, 3398 pieces planks, 92 bundles old gunnies.

S S Br. Corporal from Abadan. Agents:—Shaw Walace & Co.:—

From Abadan:—9653.7 tons liquid fuel in bulk. 300 crates empty acid carboys, 30 empty oxygen cylinders.

S S China from Aden. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Aden:—5 bales skins, 17 cases silk cotton goods, 13 cases cochineal, 68 bars Silver, 6 kegs gold. 40 boxes bar gold, 7 boxes sovereigns, 81 boxes gold coin.

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EXCISE SEE-SAW.

(Continued from page 10.)

the reasons for this remarkable decline are largely economic, inasmuch as the high cost of living amongst the poorer classes leaves them a comparatively small margin for expenditure on luxuries like drink, the most important factor which keeps down consumption at the present day is the high price of liquor itself. This is due in the first place to the increase of still-head duty and the adoption of unrestricted auction as the normal mode of disposing of the right of vend. But it is undoubted that rationing, by inducing the licensees to raise prices in the hope of making the maximum profits from the minimum sales, plays no small part in producing the result.

CRIME ON INCREASE

6. Excising crime again showed an increase of 612 cases out of which 419 related to liquor. The Commissioner of Excise rightly points out that the primary cause of this increase is the high cost of country liquor. But other causes could also be suggested. For example, in the West Khandesh District, which contributed largely to the increase, the closing of the Dhulia Distillery threw an abundant crop of mhowra flower on the market and thus furnished plentiful material for distillation. This increase is thus a direct and natural concomitant, at least during its earlier stages, of the policy of raising the price of liquor as a means of reducing consumption and of concentrating the manufacture of it at a few central distilleries in the interests of economic production. As stated in the preceding paragraph, the effect of rationing in reducing consumption is indirect rather than direct. The increase of crime can therefore no more be attributed to it than to the raising of the still-head duty and the introduction of the auction system. Nor can it, in the opinion of Government, be ascribed wholly to reduced consumption since not only did Bombay and Ahmedabad where the consumption was lower than last year, also register a decrease in crime, but in the Surat District, where the consumption of both liquor and toddy increased considerably, there was a marked diminution in the number of offences detected, while in West Khandesh the increase in crime occurred in spite of a large increase in consumption. Facilities for illicit distillation and kindred offences generally exist in rural areas, which as stated in paragraph 1 above, actually showed a slight increase in consumption. Government are therefore inclined to attribute the increase in crime mainly to the wider causes alluded to above and are of opinion that, viewed in this light, the problem of eradicating this species of crime is as much a question of vigilance on the part of the Excise Department as of the gradual weaning of those addicted to drink and finding other avenus of employment for those who have been the purveyors of it. For their own part it is most essential for Government to find alternative uses for those articles—principally mhowra flowers—which are used as bases for liquor and are produced in abundance in certain parts. The attention of the Commissioner of Excise should be invited to this aspect of the question and he should be requested to undertake investigations in that direction. In the meantime Government trust to the zeal and efficiency of their officers to keep down excise crime and would be prepared to consider favourably any proposals, e.g., increased rewards to informants which might tend to facilitate their task.

7. Government have perused with interest the concluding remarks of the Commissioner of Excise regarding the need for increased establishments to cope with the increasing volume of work and would await his concrete propsals in that behalf. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee Government have already invited the Commissioner to submit proposals for re-adjusting the staff in the various grades and strengthening it in districts where excise work is heavy by effecting economies elsewhere. But, should an increase of establishment be ultimately found to be necessary, Government would not fail to give the matter their close consideration, especially if their excise policy is to undergo developments in the direction of further restriction.

8. The financial results of the working of the department were satisfactory. The receipts from still-head duty decreased by Rs. 13,33,079 owing to the fall in the consumption of country liquor. But the decrease was counter-balanced by an increase of Rs. 22,05,636 under vend and license fees. The total revenue from all sources in the whole Presidency including Sind and Aden, was Rs. 4,21,62,000 against Rs. 3,98,17,000 last year.

9. Various important changes—fiscal and administrative—were introduced during the year as follows:—

(1) The Dhulia Distillery in the West Khandesh District was closed and the country liquor required for the Dhulia area was supplied from the Nasik Distillery.

(2) "Off" sales by holders of Canteen Tenant System licenses were prohibited.

(3) In order to place local manufacturers on a par with those in other Provinces and Indian States whose products are freely imported into and consumed within this Presidency, the manufacture of foreign liquor and compounded spirits was permitted in the Presidency proper.

(4) The concession of reduced rate of duty of Rs. 5 per proof gallon of Indian Indian-made spirits used in medicinal and toilet preparations manufactured in the Presidency or imported therein from Indian States within the geographical limits of the Presidency was extended to various Provinces.

EXCISE AND SALT SEPARATED

10. By far the most important administrative measure was the separtion, towards the end of the year, of the Excise Department in the Presidency proper from the Salt Department with which it had been amalgamated in successive stages during the quinquennium from 1917 to 1922. Prior to the amalgamation the control of the district excise administration rested with the District Collectors aided by a staff of Assistant Collectors (now styled Superintendents) while the Salt Department had its own Collector and Assistant Collector. The essential feature of the amalgamation was the eleminaion of the Collector of Salt Revenue and the appointment of three Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, who relieved the Commissioner and District Collectors of the minor details which absorbed an undue amount of their attention. The change was not without its beneficial effect on the Excise Department. But the Constitutional Reforms brought about a situation which was not contemplated when the question of amalgamation was first taken in hand. Under the Reforms "Excise" is a provincial transferred subject while "Salt" is a central subject. The combination of departments so classified could not but be productive of administrative inconvenience; but the drawbacks of the financial arrangements consequent on the amalgamation were even more serious. Accordingly the two departments were separated with effect from 1st March 1924. The strength of the establishment of the Excise Department was fixed at 2 Deputy Commissioners and 13 Superintendents. In accordance with the vote of the Legislative Council reducing the provision made in the budget for the Deputy Commissioners one of the two posts was abolished before the close of the year, while one post of Superintendent was abolished by the redistribution of the territorial charges in Nasik, Thana and East and West Khandesh. The working of the new arrangements has revealed the necessity for certain other changes in the constitution of the department which are now under the consideration of Government.

11. In conclusion Government desire to express their high appreciation of the zeal and ability evinced by officers of all grades in the working of the Department.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

In the share market jutes opened practically unchanged and fluctuations were narrow. Enquiry for the hundred rupee stocks was rather restricted and prices were if anything weaker. Towards the close a better feeling existed. In cases in the absence of outside support there was hardly any change in the general position. East Indian however noted a drop of about two and Govindpur five points. Teas continued quiet with only a limited business resulting. In miscellaneous beyond some advance registered in Indian Iron and Steel there was no other feature of interest. Government securities were easier in tone. Stock exchange will remain closed from evening of 28th instant and reopen on the 2nd proximo on account of "Sripanchami". The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 66/9, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/1, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 103 do 1926 103/10, 5 per cent bonds 1926 100/7, do 1930 101/12, do 1932 105.

Banks: Central Bank of India 22/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1362.

Railways:—Hardwar Dehra Railway 97.

Cottons:—Dunbar 189, Kesoram 5/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 647, Anglo-India 410, Auckland 305, Bally 276/8, Barnagore 377/8, Cheyiot 298, Clive 46/2, Dalhousie 471/8, Empire 58, Fort Gloster 975, Fort William 428, Hooghly ord. 91, Howrah 46, Hukumchand ord 10/10, Kankinarrah 511, Kinnison 971, Lansdowne 363, Lawrence 663, National 32/4, Maithati 502, Northbrook 67/8, Orient 220, Presidency 8/14, Sporah pref. 104, Standard 187/8, Union 660/8, Waverley 8/4.

Coals:—Bengal 583, Burrakur 30, East Indian 39, Ghusick and Mushia 17/8, Govindpur 5, Industry 9/8, Jasnadih 1/6, Mossonda and Nyadee 21/10, Minto 17/4, Neotooria annas 9, New Beerbhoom 35/4, Singaran A 4/2, South Karanpura 11.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 2, C. P. Cements annas 11, Kalyanpur Lime 13, Bengal Telephone Corporation pref 10, Britannia Building and Iron 4, Indian Iron and Steel 37, Marshall and Co. 3/12, United 19/4, Burma Finance and Mining 2/10, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/12, Cawnpore Sugar 30.

Tea Companies:—Batelni 6/4 Bishnauth 38, Dauracherra 15, East India 23/4, Gohpur 10/4, Kattikhira 32/12, Hasimara 43/4, Namburnadi 12/6, Orang 12, Tengpani 18/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-second pence.

COMPANY MEETING.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the holders of the ordinary shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Bombay House, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., Sir D. J. Tata presiding. The meeting was called to adopt the agreement entered into with Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy in regard to the increase of the capital.

As there was no requisite quorum the proceedings did not commence till 3-10 p.m. when the Chairman said they required 232774 shares to form the requisite quorum to hold the meeting while the share-holders present comprised less than a lac of shares which included even proxies. It was suggested by some shareholders to wait for half an hour and he asked the shareholders to wait accordingly. At 3-30 p.m. the Chairman again announced that it would not be possible for them to hold the meeting for want of quorum. He explained at the same time that there was a feeling among some of the shareholders that the directors were postponing the meeting to evade their responsibility. He assured the shareholders that it was not the directors' intention to postpone the meeting for to do so was against their own interests. He urged the shareholders not to show any hostility in that sense. He then moved adjournment of the meeting till the 16th April next which being seconded was agreed to unanimously.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT

NON-BRAHMINS GRATIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27

At a public meeting of the Non-Brahmins of Madras, Sir P. T. Chetty presiding, a resolution was passed expressing the meeting's sense of gratification at the passing of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act and declaring that the agitation set up against it was highly artificial and from interested parties.

VICEROY AT ALIGARH.

VISIT TO MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

TRIBUTE TO SIR SAYED AHMED KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy who arrived here this morning was received by Her Highness, Nawab Begum of Bhopal, and other high officials of the Muslim University. H. E. drove with Her Highness to the University buildings and inspected Sir Syed Court and the quadrangle and science laboratories and the Lytton library.

WELCOME BY HER HIGHNESS.

In welcoming the Viceroy, Her Highness said:—At a time when the Indian universities were merely examining bodies Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took a far different view of the functions of a University and of the objects of the university education. He laid greater stress on the shaping of character than on book-learning and aimed at producing not intellectual prodigies but good citizens and useful members of society. He knew that character was moulded more by environment and personal example than by theoretical instruction and so he moulded his college on the lines of residential universities of England. It was a daring experiment, but it proved successful and the M.A.O. College developed a distinctive atmosphere with tradition such as were not to be met with anywhere else in India. Another important feature was that greater attention was paid to promote an esprit-de-corps, the power of organised combination and co-operative action which were the essentials of success in every sphere of life. These were still the ideals of the Muslim University and it was a tribute to the great Mussalman reformer that the educational authorities of India have subsequently followed a similar course in their scheme of University reconstruction. The Mussamans of India had been alive to the advantage of education since Sir Syed gave them the much required lead. They had realised their backwardness and were making an earnest effort to make up the leeway. The Government had also been ready to help them on all occasions and appeals for support had always met with a warm and generous response from the authorities. The achievements so far made had not been commensurate with the magnitude of the work to be accomplished but the beginning that had been made was nevertheless an indication that the problem of Muslim education was not impossible of solution.

Continuing Her Highness said:—"The Mahomedans of India owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Your Excellency for the generous support which they have all along received from Your Excellency's Government. They cannot fail to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy with which Your Excellency has always welcomed the proposals that they have submitted for the advancement of their community, for the safeguarding of their interests and for the protection of the rights. They can never forget the unsparing effort that Your Excellency made to press their views regarding the Turkish question on the Peace Conference. But, more than anything else, their warmest thanks are due to Your Excellency for your interest in Muslim education."

Her Highness then asked the Vice-Chancellor to read the address on behalf of the members of the Court.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

An address was then read by the Vice-Chancellor in the course of which, it was stated:—

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started his movement with the following three main objects:

(a) To liberate the mind of his people from the domination of false ideas by bringing it into contact with the living spirit of the west and to revive their culture and character by means of high education both ancient and modern and by moral training combining the idealism and refinement of the east with the practical energy and efficiency of the west

(b) To remove all the misunderstandings between the British people and the Indian Musalman (c) by satisfying the former that the Indian Mussalman constituted a source of strength and stability to the British Raj (2) by convincing the latter that under the British rule in India they not only had complete religious freedom but unique opportunities for service both of their country and community and (3) by the promotion of friendly and social intercourse between the British and the Muslims.

(c) To prepare the Indian Mussalmans for duties of citizenships (1) by inspiring them with the ideas by patriotism and love of their motherland (2) by preaching the need and importance not only of Hindu-Muslim University but of the trinity consisting of three main elements namely Hindus, the Muslims and the British as he sincerely believed that providence has entrusted the solution of the Indian problem to these three people and (3) by establishing co-operation between them and the Hindus on the one hand and the English on the other in matters of common interest. The influence of the Aligarh movement was not confined within the four walls of this institution. It had spread far and wide throughout the community and the country fixing the nature and measure of Muslim special needs and the principle and lines of our communal attitude with regard to ourselves, the Government and our fellow countrymen.

As regards ourselves it had come to be generally recognised that our existence as worthy sons and citizens of India depended upon our mental and moral equipment as well as upon our self-help and organised effort as a distinct community; for experience had shown that during the period of tradition communal effort and organisation were indispensable not only for the safety and security of our special interests but also as a necessary step and stage in the peoples progress towards the common ideals itself.

As regards the Government it had been generally accepted by the Indian Mussalmans that in its ultimate results the fruit of British rule in India was general awakening and enlightenment and as a necessary consequence the regeneration and emancipation of the people and therefore loyalty to and co-operation with this regime was in complete accord with our true patriotism and love of our motherland.

As regards our fellow countrymen it was generally agreed that in all matters of national and general importance both the communities and the country's best interests demanded Muslim co-operation and unity not only with the Hindus but with all communities constituting the Indian people. This was the essence and the result of the teaching of Sir Syed and his movement and we still firmly believe in their validity and wisdom. Your Excellency, such and so many are our immediate needs which we have thought it our duty to place before Your Excellency as our Lord Rector and the head of the Government of India with which as an All-India institution this university is directly concerned.

FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA.

As in the past so up to the present time this institution attracts students not from any one province but from all parts of India and not only from the Muslim community but from the Hindus and other communities as well. So far as the Muslim students in our University College and school are concerned, who number about 1800, they have come from the United Provinces, the Punjab, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana States, Behar and Orissa, Madras, Sind, Delhi, Mysore, South Africa, Kashmere, Ceylon, Persia and Muscat besides. We have at present 181 regular Hindu students two Christian students who represent different parts of the country. As regards the Hindus it is important to observe that besides the regular students a large number of private candidates appear in our examinations every year. For instance last year the number was 435, of whom 222 were successful. Thus, while it is true that its main purpose is to provide for Muslim educational needs, this University has been and is serving the educational cause of the country as a whole. We therefore feel justified in approaching your Excellency as the head of our Imperial Government with a statement of our urgent needs and our requirements. In spite of the fact that we have been refusing, for want of funds and accommodation, admission to a number of Muslim students coming from different and distant parts of the country that an institution which has engaged in interest and enthusiasm of the whole Muslim community for years and which was designed, and with the grace of God is destined to spread the blessings of culture character and enlightenment throughout India, should have to close its doors against Muslim youths who are anxious to seek knowledge at this their own university which has features and offers facilities which are not available to them anywhere else, is a matter of serious concern to us. All the solution of our difficulty lies in the hands of our patrons, the Imperial and the local Governments, the Indian Chiefs, Nobles and Merchant Princes and the Muslim public.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech:

Your Highness, the Vice Chancellor and the members of the Court,—I thank you for the kind welcome which you have extended to me. I have listened with the greatest interest to your address explaining the history of the University and the aims and ideals for which it stands. The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College now reconstituted as the Aligarh Muslim University has passed through many vicissitudes in the 50 years of its life. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of its history is to be found in the fact that at the critical periods of its life it was threatened with the greatest dangers and that at those times of peril true friends were never lacking to protect and preserve it. Let me dwell for a moment on those periods when its future, nay even its existence, was endangered. When the College started in 1875 in spite of the high purpose, great enthusiasm and indefatigable exertions of its founder its early days were clouded by an atmosphere of misapprehension in the minds of those chiefly destined to derive benefit from it. This took the form both of active opposition and passive apathy. It required all the strong personality of Sir Sayed and the exercise of his great magnetism upon others to bring the college successfully through this difficult period. Many years later in 1911 when the college had been firmly established a movement was set on foot with the fairest prospects to constitute it as a Muslim University. Negotiations were opened with the Government of India. A deputation headed by His Highness the Aga Khan collected a substantial sum of money for the purpose in view. But at this moment unfortunately controversies arose regarding details of the proposals which threatened indefinitely to postpone the widely cherished hopes for a higher status and scope for this institution. Its friends however again rallied to its support. Unanimity was at last secured by their efforts and under the auspices of Sir Muhammad Shafi the University Bill was passed in the Indian Legislative Council and the University came into existence in 1920. The hopes of Sir Sayed seemed at last to have been realised and the ship seemed to be sailing with a fair wind in calm waters. But trouble arose from an unexpected quarter. The first attack made under the non-cooperation movement against educational institutions was delivered against this infant University. At a time when the Government was taking effective steps to elevate the college to the status of a university and making every effort to promote its interests vigorous attempts were made to nullify its action and to ruin the magnificent result of the united labours of the Muslim community for more than half a century to establish this great educational centre. Once more however Aligarh was fortunate in the loyalty of its friends. The trustees and other supporters presented a united front against their adversaries and resisted the attack with the greatest courage and tenacity. Aligarh withstood the storm and emerged from it strengthened and invigorated by the perils through which it had passed. In this way at last Sir Sayed's ultimate ambitions for the future of the educational institution which he founded so securely and guided so wisely in its earlier years have taken concrete form. Her Highness the Chancellor has sketched with unerring hand the ideals which Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan set before him when launching and pursuing his great educational experiment. In the forefront he placed the building of character and it was with this end in view that he pursued those objects which educational experience has shown to have such a marked effect on the moulding of character, the personal influence and example of the teachers, the corporate life with its distinctive buildings, its pride and its unity not only in work but in play. The traditions which such a life cannot fail to create broadening and deepening with every successive generation the problems which face the Muslim University have naturally thrown in complication with the growth and development of the institution. But the principles of Sir Sayed are founded on the permanent facts of human nature and the needs of society and the state. I trust that whatever problems arise you will continue in the future as in the past to look to those principles for guidance never losing sight of the importance of an able and contented staff of discipline which lies at the foundation of healthy corporate life and of those high standards of work and conduct which have justly distinguished the name of Aligarh in the past and will, I earnestly hope, continue to distinguish it no less in the future. Thus you will be able to give to those students who pass through your portals the greatest gift that can be bestowed by any educational institution the hall mark of a trained and disciplined mind characterised by breadth of vision and nobility of outlook and inspired by high ideals of service to the community and the country. With energies thus directed you will continue to act in accordance with the words of the address which Sir Sayed and his co-workers presented to Lord Lytton in 1877 when the foundation stone of the college was laid. These words have been an inspiration to all those who have watched over and worked for the last 50 years and they will I feel sure continue to inspire and guide all connected with the university in the future. The words are as follows: "Looking to the difficulties which stood in our way and the success which has already been achieved we do not doubt that we shall receive even in larger measure both from the English Government and our own countrymen that liberal support which has furthered our scheme that from the seed which we sow to-day there may spring up a mighty tree whose branches like the banyan shall in their turn strike firm roots into the earth and themselves send forth new and vigorous saplings that this college may expand into a university whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality. The memory of this fine spirit of this courage which feared no opposition, of this confidence which rose superior to disappointments and of this idealism which no doubts or prejudices could dismay is the most priceless heritage both of this university and of the Muslim community in India. Indeed I would not confine it to the latter community alone but would assert that the achievements of Sir Sayed are a possession in which Indians of all classes and creeds take just pride and in measure as his example has been a source of strength and inspiration to the leaders of the Muslim community in particular through many years in such measure also may all those who think and work for the true welfare of India derive encouragement and comfort from the story of his life. His life holds a wonderful lesson for all men and for young men on the threshold of their careers in particular it reveals the splendid reward by Province in its omniscience upon the work of those who place service before self. It displays the great success attending those who sink all personal ambitions in the higher good of their community and their country, of those who are entirely disinterested in their purpose and who aim at objects wholly noble. Such men leave an honoured name behind them and a reputation which generations yet unborn will hold in reverence. It also makes clear how achievement depends on pertinacity and labour. Sir Sayed did not best content to dream of his life's work. He did not entrust its performance to others. He spared no effort in investigating the best way in which he could secure the advancement of Muslim education and the future position of his community. Having thoroughly satisfied himself of a practical method he devoted his life to its execution. No detail was too unimportant for his attention. No troublesome task was too irksome to be undertaken. His feet did not turn aside from any path because of the obstacles and difficulties in the way

NEED FOR BREADTH OF VISION.

The greatest perhaps of all of the lessons which he left behind was the need for breadth of vision. Sir Sayed was deeply imbued with the desire to educate and advance his own community to take on honoured place worthy of their past traditions and history in India. It was a laudable ambition and if he had been a smaller man he might have confined himself to this aspect of the case only. But his vision travelled further and he saw that the position which he coveted for Muslims could only be worthy of occupation if it was to be in a strong united and honoured India and behind and in front of his immediate object was the conception that India could only become great and honoured if all the communities in India united to work for her welfare. He saw his community shining as a separate star of remarkable purity and brilliance which would notably add to its brilliance and power if it formed with other stars, each contributing its quota of light and beauty, a great stellar system illuminating the world's firmament with the rays of civilisation and progress. His vision pierced the mists of the future and he saw an India where his own important community stood side by side with the other leading communities working in harmony with all classes and creeds for a united India, for an honoured India, for a greater India, for an Indian strong in her own strength and stronger by her connection and part in the powerful British Empire.

Having finished his reply the Viceroy left the hall and drove to the railway station and left Aligarh at 12-24 p.m. for Delhi.

In the afternoon Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal presided over the third Convocation of the University, and after pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad had read his annual report, degrees were conferred on no less than 300 successful candidates.

Towards the evening Her Highness the Chancellor of the University was At Home to all distinguished guests and staff and students of the University, and, thereafter the proceedings came to a successful termination.

Much credit is due to the University staff and students for having made all arrangements in perfect order and the various Committees that had been appointed executed their work commendably.

POPE HONOURS A SOLICITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 26.

His Holiness the Pope has been graciously pleased to confer a Knighthood (Knight Commander of the Order of St. Sylvester) on Mr. Dominic Joseph Ferreira, Solicitor, of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, for valuable services rendered to the Diocese of Damaun. Mr. Ferreira is a highly respected member of the East Indian community which is jubilant over his exhaltation.

A friend of his while congratulating him asked him if the Papal gem presented to him gave him any legal right recognised by the British Government, to prefix "Sir" before his name.

As a Catholic, replied the Solicitor, he venerated His Holiness the Supreme Pontiff of Rome as the King of Kings and he duly appreciated the honour coming from this sacred and noble source. However, he would prefer to be addressed as plain Mr. Ferreira although he felt, the prefix of "Mr." itself an encumbrance.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Jan. 24.

Plague is increasing in certain wards. Lala Murlidhar Tarachand's appeal is coming for hearing on the 19th February.

The Municipal Corruption cases are still under investigation. The Sub-Inspector returned this week from Bombay and Calcutta gathering some important evidence.

Thakar Bhan Singh has filed acomplaint of defamation against the local weekly "Sandesh" for publishing the rumour of his suspension.

In the event of the Bhiwani Mills cases being dropped, L. Tarachand, it is said, will sue the Insurance Companies and the mortgagees for the losses he has suffered and try to get back the Mill by a law suit.

The Inspector of Schools will come here this month for discussing compulsory Primary Education and the Committee will press for the provincialization of the High School.

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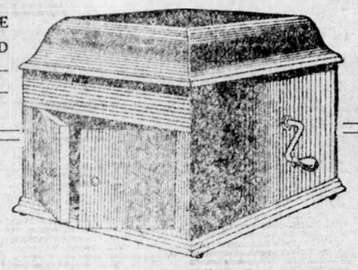

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